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VOL. XVIII NO. 200— BOMBAY SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

"GOVERNMENT HAS NO DESIRE FOR PEACE."

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU

Why Sapru-Jayakar Negotiations Failed.

INDIA'S IMMEDIATE DEMAND

"Full National Govt. Responsible To The People."

:o:

NO QUESTION OF SAFEGUARDS.

Viceroy's Curt Reply.

"I REGARD DISCUSSION ON THIS BASIS AS IMPOSSIBLE."

The correspondence relating to the peace efforts made by Sir T. B. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, reveals that the Congress leaders were prepared to recommend a cessation of the present campaign to the A. I. C. C., if among other things, there was a frank recognition on the part of the British Government of India's right to have "a fully National Government responsible to the people", in all branches of administration, including the military and fiscal; and if India's right to secede from the Empire and to refer to enquiry independent tribunal of British claims and concessions was admitted.

The Viceroy's letter to the negotiators on the Constitutional issue merely reiterates the position he had taken up in hi Assembly speech in July. His Excellency says: "I regard the discussion on the basis of proposals contained in the letter as impossible."

Judging from the tone of the Viceregal note and the "uncivilized and barbarous" activities of the officials, the imprisoned leaders come to the conclusion that Government have no desire for peace and that the struggle should continue irrespective of the consequences.

INDEPENDENT TRIBUNAL TO JUDGE INDIA'S LIABILITIES TO BRITAIN.

POONA, Sept. 5.

After an hour's conference with Mahatma Gandhi to-day Dr. Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar made the following statement:—

"We regret to announce that the present peace negotiations have failed. We are releasing the entire correspondence in the course of to-day or to-morrow."

POONA, Sept. 5.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. M. R. Jayakar made the following statement to the Associated Press embodying the correspondence that has passed between them and the Congress leaders in jail in course of the last two months:—

"The facts connected with the efforts which we have been making for over two months for the restoration of peaceful conditions in the country are as follows:—

(1) On 20th June 1930 Pandit Motilal Nehru gave an interview to Mr. Slocombe, Special Correspondent of the "Daily Herald" (London) with regard to his views about attending the Round Table Conference. This interview has already appeared in India.

(2) Shortly thereafter Mr. Slocombe had a conversation with Pandit Motilal Nehru in Bombay as a result of which certain terms were drafted by Mr. Slocombe and submitted to Pandit Motilal Nehru and approved by him at a meeting in Bombay at which Pandit Motilal Nehru, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, and Mr. Slocombe alone were present. One copy of these terms was sent to Mr. M. R. Jayakar by Mr. Slocombe as agreed upon by Pandit Motilal Nehru as the basis of his (Mr. Jayakar's) or any third party's approach to the Viceroy.

(3) Mr. Slocombe likewise addressed a letter to Dr. Sapru at Simla forwarding a copy of these terms. In the course of this letter Mr. Slocombe said that Pandit Motilal Nehru had agreed to our acting as intermediaries for the purpose of approaching the Viceroy on the basis of these terms. We give below the full text of this document.

MOTILAL'S BASIS OF COMPROMISE.

The following is the statement submitted to Pandit Motilal Nehru in Bombay on June 25, 1930 and approved as the basis of an informal approach to the Viceroy by a third party:

"If in certain circumstances the British Government and Government of India although unable to anticipate the recommendations that may in perfect freedom be made by the Round Table Conference or the attitude which the British Parliament may reserve for such recommendations, would nevertheless be willing to give a private assurance that they would support the demand for full responsible Government for India subject to such mutual adjustments and terms of transfer as are required by the special needs and conditions of India and by her long association with Great Britain and as may be decided by the Round Table Conference, Pandit Motilal Nehru would undertake to take personally such an assurance—or the indication received from a responsible third party that such an assurance would be forthcoming—to Mahatma Gandhi and to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. If such an assurance were offered and accepted, it would render possible a general measure of conciliation which should entail the simultaneous calling off of the civil disobedience movement, cessation of Government's present repressive policy and a generous measure of amnesty for political prisoners and would be followed by the Congress participation in Round Table Conference on terms to be mutually agreed upon."

LETTER TO VICEROY.

On the basis of this document we interviewed the Viceroy at Simla more than once in early part of July last and explained to him the situation in the country and ultimately wrote him the following letter:—

SIMLA, July 13.

Dear Lord Irwin,

We would beg leave to draw your Excellency's attention to the political situation in the country which in our opinion makes it imperative that some steps should be taken without any loss of time to restore normal conditions. We are alive to the dangers of the Civil Disobedience movement with which neither of us has sympathised nor has been associated, but we feel that in the contest between the people and the Government which has involved the adoption of a policy of repression and consequent embitterment of popular feeling the true and abiding interests of the country are apt to be sacrificed.

THEIR DUTY TO GOVERNMENT.

"We think it is our duty to our country and to the Government that we should make an endeavour to ameliorate the present situation by discussing the question with some of the leaders of the movement in the hope and belief that we may be able to persuade them to help in the restoration of normal conditions. If we have read your Excellency's speech aright we think that while your Excellency and your Government feel compelled to resist the Civil Disobedience movement, you are not less anxious to explore every possibility of finding an agreed solution of the constitutional problem. We need scarcely say that we believe that with the cessation of the movement there will be no occasion for the continuance on the part of the Government of the present policy and those emergency measures which have been passed by the Government to implement that policy.

SOLVING THE "BIG ISSUE."

We, therefore, approach your Excellency with the request that you may be pleased to permit us to interview Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru so that we may put our points of view before them, and urge them in the interest of the country to respond to our appeal and enable the big issue of constitutional advance being solved in a calm atmosphere.

REPRESENTING NONE.

We desire to make it plain that in going to them we shall be going on our own behalf and we do not profess to represent either the Government or any party in taking this step. If we fail in our attempt the responsibility will be ours. Should your Excellency be pleased to grant us permission to see these gentlemen in jail we shall request you to issue the necessary orders to the local Governments concerned to allow us the necessary facilities.

We further request that if the necessary permission is granted to us we may be allowed to talk to them privately without there being any officer of the Government present at our interview. We further submit that in our opinion it is desirable that we should see them at the earliest possible date. The reply to this letter may be sent to Mr. Mr. Jayakar at the Hotel Cecil.

Yours, sincerely,

(Sd.) TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

(Sd.) M. R. JAYAKAR.

VICEROY'S REPLY.

To the above letter the Viceroy made the following reply.

SIMLA, July 16.

Dear Mr. Jayakar,

I have received your letter of the 13th July. You and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru state your desire to do all in your power to bring about a return of peaceful conditions in the country and ask for permission to approach Mr. Gandhi, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru with this object. I have had occasion in my address to the Legislature on 9th July to define the attitude of myself and of my Government both to Civil Disobedience movement and to the constitutional issues We consider that the Civil Disobedience movement is doing unmixed harm to the cause of India and many important communities classes and parties hold the same view. With their help, therefore, the Government must continue to oppose it by all the means in their power but you rightly recognise that we are not the less anxious to see the achievement of the solution of the constitutional problem by agreement among all the interests concerned.

HIS EARNEST DESIRE.

It is evidently not possible for me to anticipate the proposals that will be made by the Government of India after they have had time to consider the Statutory Commission's report or by the Round Table Conference and still less the decisions of Parliament but I made it plain in my speech what it remains my earnest desire as it is that of my Government and I have no doubt, also that of His Majesty's Government to do everything that we can in our respective spheres to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree of the management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility. What those matters may be and what provisions may best be made for them will engage the attention of the Conference but I have never believed th t with mutual confidence on both sides it should be impossible to reach an agreement.

"PUBLIC SPIRITED ATTEMPT."

If, therefore, you believe that by the action proposed you may be able to assist in the restoration of normal conditions in the country it would not be right for me or my Government to interpose any obstacles to your efforts nor do I think that those who have stood side by side with my Government in steadily opposing the Civil Disobedience movement and whose co-operation I so much value would wish me to do so. On hearing from you I will accordingly ask the local Governments concerned to issue the necessary instructions which will enable you to make your public-spirited attempt in the cause of peace of India.

Yours Sincerely:

So) IRWIN.

With these two documents we interviewed Mahatma Gandhi at Yerovada Jail in Poona on the 23rd and 24th July 1930 During the interview we explained to Mahatma Gandhi the whole situation and gave him the substance of our conversation with the Viceroy. Mahatma Gandhi gave us the following note and letter to be handed over to Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru at Naini Jail, Allahabad.

"CONSTITUTIONAL ISSUE.

(1) So far as this question is concerned my personal position is that if the Round Table Confer-

(Continued in Column 6.)

INDIAN SILVER SOLD IN CHINA.

:o:

Simla Statement Contradicted.

WHO'S TELLING FIBS?

:o:

LONDON, Sept. 5.

With reference to Mr. Soong's statement, Reuter is informed that the memorandum pointing out China's difficulties in consequence of the fall in silver and asking for British co-operation, particularly with reference to the sale of silver by the Government of India, was addressed to British Government earlier in the summer. It was referred by the Foreign Office to India, from where what is described as a sympathetic reply was despatched

The Chinese Minister, discussing with Mr. Henderson other business this week again made reference to the subject. It is pointed out in the Chinese quarters in London that the Government of India's denial evidently refers to a reported later sale, as it is known that a further sale of silver actually occurred last week —Reuter.

IS LORD IRWIN GOING?

:o:

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

His Excellency the Viceroy has consented to dine as the guest of the evening at a farewell dinner to be given in his honour by the members of the United Service Club on Saturday, September 20.—A. P.

NO TEARS NOR REGRETS.

:o:

News About Peace Parley Failure.

MORE REPRESSION AHEAD.

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, September 5.

Not even crockodile tears have been shed here at the breakdown of peace negotiations at Poona. The fact of the matter is that none here except a few took these negotiations very seriously and to the majority of those who administer the affairs of the Government and shape its daily policy these negotiations merely represented a ruse to divert the attention from the political situation and if possible bring about a slackening of the Congress activities.

MORE REPRESSION AHEAD.

The other purpose was to bide time and to do nothing which would make the Liberals reject the conference offer or urge its postponement. In fact after the boat carrying these delegates sails from Bombay there may be a different tale of repression. One thing, however, must be mentioned namely, that though the rank and file in Government circles been jeering at the idea of the conference and been proclaiming that it will be a farce.

STILL LOYAL TO ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

The higher official circles have been very anxious to see that the conference idea retains hold over those who have accepted it. But there are two guiding factors which have made for this loyalty to the conference and I should state them frankly. There is a dichard element which looks at the conference only from the point of view of a unique opportunity it offers to expose the Indian differences and win American sympathy for British point of view. Perhaps it is not realised in India how greatly American opinion is agitated over the Indian question and how immensely it sympathises with it.

ANTI-INDIAN PROPAGANDA IN U. S.

The Conference is to be so staged that the American Press and British Press co-operate to the entire exclusion of the Indian Press so that the "drama" staged at the conference be reproduced in the American papers as representing the real Indian politics. The story here is that before any framework of Swaraj constitution is considered by the conference, The minorities must be told that safeguards they will get. And here Sir Fazil Hussain's chosen delegates will act as directed. The communal wrangles that ensue will tell world what India is and how, as Sir John Simon put it in Canada, there is need for unswayed reference. And it is calculated that the unsophisticated American observer and journalist who is to get all his coachings and help from his British colleagues will paint a picture in its "true colours" and when there is no reconciliation between the Hindu and Muslim views on the minority safeguards the path would be cleared for giving India another "transitional stage" of constitutional evolution.

VICEROY UNABLE TO PUT PROFESSIONS INTO PRACTICE.

There is certainly unanimity here regarding the Viceroy's good intentions but the manners he has rejected men like Sir Ali Imam and accepted without question Sir Fazil Hussain's advice about the Muslim delegates has put serious doubts regarding the Viceroy's capability in putting into practice his professions. For the moment it is perfectly plain that the Government of India's own despatch on the Simon Report is very reactionary and there is little hope of its liberalization though every attempt is being made to give and take with the view to ensure unanimity of opinion on the subject.

4,000 SATYAGRAHIS' DETERMINATION.

:o:

Will Defend National Flag Against Armed Police.

TRI-COLOUR ON A CONTRABAND TEAK POLE.

Police Open Fire And Kill Two.

ISLAMPUR, Sept. 5.

In connection with the situation that has arisen following the defiance of authority by a number of agriculturists of Urun, Islampur, a strong police force of about 250 under the District Superintendent of Police, Satara, accompanied by the District Magistrate, set out to raid the village of Bilashi and its surroundings, where about 4,000 jungle tribesmen are congregated.

The main trouble started with Forest satyagraha leading to destruction of Forest property and refusal to pay dues. An armed police party had to retire from the scene, in the face of the threatening mob, a week ago.

The inflamed illiterate tribes hoisted the National Flag on a contraband teak pole from the jungle and are stated to be determined to protect the flag from the police at all costs.

The ring-leaders have announced their determination to fight to a finish and, therefore, it is generally believe that firing is unavoidable.—A. P.

10,000 VILLAGERS TO OPPOSE POLICE.

:o:

Women To Guard National Flag

:o:

ISLAMPUR, Sept. 5.

Tht police party left Shriala at 7 a.m. taking elaborate precautions against ambush on the road, which runs through ravines, where it is alleged the insurgents have orepared an attack on the police. During the night the road to Bilashi was broken up and huge holes dug to impede progress, necessitating reconstruction before dawn. A company of 150 infantry from Kolhapur State is approaching the State boundary to cut off the retreat of the malcontents, following attack.

WOMEN GUARD NATIONAL "TEMPLE".

Reports now state that 10,000 villagers are gathered at Bilashi to oppose the police. Two hundred women are encircling the "Temple" where the National Flag is hoisted, while all available men are distributed at strategic points in the neighbourhood. The road to Bilashi is reported to be dangerous as rebel pickets are collecting. Further news suggests that the Kolhapur infantry mentioned above is also designed to prevent additional village reinforcements coming up to strengthen the tribesmen from Kolhapur.—A. P.

POLICE OPENED FIRE: 2 KILLED.

:o:

Rich Merchants Arrested.

:o:

SHIRALA. Sept. 5.

The police raid on Bilashi village was successful, despite considerable opposition. The defiant tribesmen refused to permit the Collector or the Superintendent of Police to enter the village and stoned the police and also hurled large boulders at them.

Upon this a lathi charge was ordered and the village cleared temporarily, but the police were again assaulted.

The District Magistrate then ordered firing. Two villagers were killed and some injured, while half-a-dozen police sustained bad gashes from scythes and boulders. The situation is now quiet and many arrests including many rich merchants, have been made. The flag on the teak pole has been taken and it is believed that the trouble has been quelled.—A. P.

(Continued column 4.)

ence is restricted to a discussion of the safeguards that my be necessary in connection with full self-government during the period of transition, I should have no objection, it being understood that the question of independence should not be ruled out if anybody raises it. I should be satisfied before I could endorse the idea of the Congress attending the Conference about its whole composition.

(2) If the Congress is satisfied as to the Round Table Conference naturally Civil Disobedience would be called off, that is to say, disobedience of certain laws for the sake of disobedience but peaceful picketing of foreign cloth and liquor will be continued unless the Government themselves can enforce the prohibition of liquor and foreign cloth but the manufacture of salt by the populace will have to be continued and the penal clauses of the Salt Act should not be enforced. There will be no raids on the Government salt depots or private depots. I will agree even if this clause is not made a clause in these terms but is accepted as an understanding in writing.

CONDITIONS FOR CALLING OFF OF SATYAGRAHA.

(3) A simultaneously with the calling off of the Civil Disobedience all Satyagrahi prisoners and other political prisoners convicted or undertrial who have not been guilty of violence or incitement to violence should be ordered to be released.

B.—Properties confiscated under the Salt Act, Press Act and Revenue Act and the like should be restored.

C.—Fines and securities taken from convicted Satyagrahis or under the Press Act should be refunded.

D.—All officers including village officers who have resigned or who may have been dismissed during the Civil Disobedience movement and who may desire to rejoin Government service should be restorted.

N. B. the foregoing should refer also to the non-co-operation period.

E.—The Viceregal Ordinances should be repealed.

PROVISIONAL OPINION OF "A PRISONER".

This opinion of mine is purely provisional because I consider that a prisoner has no right to pronounce any opinion upon the political activities of which he cannot possibly have a full grasp while he is shut out of personal contact. I, therefore, feel that my opinion is not entitled to the weight I should claim for it if I was in touch with the movement Mr. Jayakar and Dr. Sapru may show this to Pandit Motilal Nehru, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and those who are in charge of the movement. Nothing is to appear in the press. This is not to be shown to the Viceroy at this stage. Even if the foregoing terms are accepted I should not care to attend the Conference unless in the the event of my going out of prison, I gained the self-confidence which I have not at present, and unless among those Indians who would be invited, there was a pre-

(Continued on page 8.)

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DISPENSARY FOR SALE—Running dispensary at Old Hanuman Lane, Kalbadevi for Sale on Favourable terms. Apply Messrs. D. G. DESAI & CO., Solicitors, 11, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
N 1536

FOR SALE—Brand new Aquatole Chain Pump, complete for 35 ft. lift 1800 gallons per hour capacity. Cost Rs. 350/-. Selling cheap as owner buying larger pump. Apply Room No. 19, ALL-INDIA HOTEL, Grant Road.
N R3153

Medical.

H. G. DIGHE, Expert Specialist French Master, prepares students, even fresh beginners, for Matric or Senior Cambridge in one year; address:—J. K. BUILDING No. 4, Gaumdevi.
M R 3193

ASTHMA
Does your chest trouble you or do you rec. uneasiness while breathing or coughing heavily? No matter congenital or self acquired. No relapse, no failure. Guaranteed remedy will be supplied on receipt of the full history of the disease. Send one Rupee stamp with your detailed history while asking for full particulars and prescription. Tegar Chemical Works P O. Baghbazar, Calcutta.
(2)

Public Notices

NOTICE TO SPECIAL AND COMMON JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special and Common Jury, summoned for the Third Criminal Sessions of 1930, which commenced its sittings on Monday the 7th day of July 1930 are hereby informed that they need not attend Court any longer as the said Sessions has this day been dissolved.
BUNDALIBHOY HAJEEBHOY
Sheriff of Bombay.
Sheriff's Office,
High Court, Bombay,
5th October, 1930.
1561

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

SPEEDING UP OF MAZAGON LINE SERVICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED that, on and after SUNDAY, the 7th September, 1930, the speed of Tram-cars running between Grant Road and Mazagon will be increased to 18 MILES PER HOUR.
Passengers are warned not to board or alight from Tram Cars in motion.
The Public generally are warned to exercise special care.
H. C. QUINN,
Traffic Manager.
Electric House,
Post Fort, Bombay, No. 1,
September 4th, 1930.
1560

Tender.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS to reach the Chief Officer before 4 P.M. on SATURDAY, the 13th instant, are invited for the following materials for the roads of Ahmedabad Municipality.
Road Asphalts cold Emulsion containing at least 50 per cent. of Bitumen.
Road Asphalts containing at east 95 per cent. of Bitumen.
The quantity required will be about 130 tons.
The specification and certificates of analysis of materials from the Government Test House at Alipore should accompany all the tenders with earliest money at the rate of 1 per cent.
The Chief Officer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any of the tenders.

(Sd.) J. S. MALIK, I.S.E.,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Ahmedabad, 3rd September, 1930.

Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

PROVIDENT FUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the persons mentioned below that there are certain unclaimed moneys in this Provident Fund against which such persons may have a claim.
If any such person will communicate with the undersigned, the position will be investigated and if then any sum is found due, it will be paid.
No application will be considered unless it be received on or before the 8th October, 1930 and any moneys which are then unclaimed will be divided amongst the members in accordance with the Rules.

LIST OF PERSONS REFERRED TO IN THE ABOVE NOTICE.

M. K. Paranjpe.
I. D'Souza.
Mrs. M. Marks.
Mrs. E. Ruxton.
Miss M. Razlar.
N. Eknath.
G. W. Shroff.
Mitha Lala.
Miss A. Francis.
Naki Husein A. Husein.
J. B. Homan.
G. P. Rao.
S. N. Moduk.
S. S. Mansurali.
Miss B. Reardon.
J. F. D'Lima.
H. G. Amberdakar.
Mrs. F. Ashbridge.
Miss E. Vass.
Beharl. Bessessar.
Shiva Bhamboo Harade.
M. Agustine.
G. S. Chawathe.
A. F. D'Costa.
R. J. D'Mello.
R. G. Desai.
J. S. D'Souza
B. Ellis.
F. Fernandez.
A. Falcon.
A. V. Fowler.
G. J. Hivale.
G. W. Jermey.
H. S. Khansahib.
M. Lopez.
A. Laxman.
J. Lorena J
Mahomed Rafee Mahomed Husein.
P. V. Nawalkar.
E. L. Peters.
F. Pimenta.
V. Ramlingam.
A. A. Ray.
L. Rodricks.
D. E. Rozario.
T. Samuel.
J. B. Savant.
S. Osman.
C. Silveira.
M. V. Salastekar.
J. Symons.
S. R. Tendulkar.
K. Thakur.
F. S. Waymark.
Bhica Hemchand.
Miss D. Barkar.
K. R. Dandekar.
Maneklal Jairam.
J. P. Kamat.
P. W. Nattoo.
S. G. Power.
Vasant Raghunath.
Daniel Falcon.
M. S. Phatak.
J. C. Dey.
Miss V. Blackwell.
Jheruk.
F. E. Netto.
Koppiker A. P.
S. P. Dubash.
Noor Mahomed
Jorokhan Ganga.
Chandrika.
Prithipal.
Miss I. Stout.
Gulam Sarvar.
Honaverker M. T.
P. G. Joshi.
V. R. Powar.
W. K. Ghosh.
A. S. Khan.
Durga Prasad Sital.
Surjoo Hanumant.
Miss M. Wilson.
Ramchandra Mathabic.
Narbada Bessessar.
Miss E. D. Rozario.
D. V. Khadilkar.
Ramsaran Ramnarain.
Lamdin, P. J.
U. J. Coldera.
A. Joseph.
Thomas Miranda.
Miss M. Vaughan.
Miss E. Emdon.
Miss I. Nicholas.
Miss A. Salvey.
Ramsarup Bhagu.
Miss C. F. Stanton.
Miss G. M. Cowton.
Miss I. Stoutt.
Miss W. D'Cruz.
Bhagelu Nathura.
Bessessar Sujatan.
Miss B. A. Doyle.
J. R. Spink.
Nanoo Sakhoo.
I. D'Cruz.
Raghunath Ramchandra.
Jehangair Ramsaran.
Miss L. Taylor.
Miss D. Edwards.
A. F. D'Souza.
Miss N. Francis.
Ram Gulam.
Rangachari T. S.
Rama.
Saidu Mia.
C. R. D'Souza.
Ramrattan.
Ramzan Rahimuddin.
J. E. D'Souza.
H. Richards.
Miss I. Andrews.
Miss N. Smith.
Miss A. Joel.
I. E. James.
Baboo Nanoo.
Baboo Sadoo.
Husein Sutendin.
Mrs. M. E. Luxa.
G. E. Peters.
Miss I. Henderson.
Miss E. Teal.
Irshadali.
K. B. Bilimoria.
M. K. Chawan.
C. R. D'Souza.
C. P. Fernandez.
Ramchandra Hirji.
R. T. Rayan.
V. A. Durai.
Nana Dhondoo.
B. B. Patel.
B. Nusserwanji.
J. G. Salvey.
Abdul Husein.
Balvalli D. M.
Miss I. Desmier.
G. G. Devale.
Miss D. Lefabour.
Miss M. Mitchell.
Ramrattan.
Miss S. Vickers.
Miss B. Rodricks.
E. Julian.
H. D'Souza.
Miss McCann.

W. A. C. BROMHAM.
Ag. GENERAL MANAGER AND SECRETARY.
1558

NEXT SESSION OF THE TRAINING CLASS FOR OFFICERS OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT SERVICE

under the joint auspices of the Government of Bombay and the Local Self-Government Institute opens at POONA, BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD, DHARWAR, & HYDERABAD (Sind) on and from MONDAY, the 6th October, 1930.
Last date for receiving applications is 30th September, 1930.
(Diploma of the Institute is now recognised by the Government of Bombay for Superior Municipal and Local Board Service).
For prospectus and other details write to—
S. R. BHAGWAT, L.C.E., Honorary Secretary & Treasurer.
Local Self-Government Institute, Poona No. 4.
1544

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
0th and Subsequent Insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

Mr. MAHOMEDALLY SHAIKH GULAMALLI GHAZANFER who was engaged by us as a TRAVELLING SALESMAN on probation has ceased to be in our Service from the 1st of September, 1930.
A R3165

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC ARE INFORMED that on TUESDAY, the 2nd and SATURDAY, the 6th September, 1930, the following roads will be CLOSED to vehicular traffic and reserved for public purposes between the hours of 4 p.m. and 8-30 p.m. on account of the immersion of Ganpatis:—

SANDHURST ROAD from its junction with Girgaum Back Road to Chaupati; Chaupati from the old level crossing to its junction with Babulnath Road; Hughes Road from its junction with Sandhurst Bridge to its junction with French Road; French Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Harvey Road from its junction with Chaupati to Chaupati Back Road; Girgaum Back Road from Cawasji Patel Tank to Sandhurst Road Junction (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis when proceeding, west, i.e., towards Chaupati); Girgaum Road from Portuguese Church to Sandhurst Road junction; Charni Road from Portuguese Church to its junction with Girgaum Back Road (except for conveyances carrying Ganpatis).

Vehicles proceeding from Walkeshwar and Cumballa Hill towards the Fort and 'vice versa' will have to proceed along the following roads:—

WALKESHWAR TO FORT.—Via Walkeshwar Road, Babulnath Road, Hughes Road, Harvey Road, Past Fire Brigade Station on to Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

CUMBALLA HILL TO FORT.—Via Gowalia Tank Road, Nana's Chowk, over Frere Bridge, Lamington Road and New Queen's Road.

FORT TO WALKESHWAR.—Via New Queen's Road, French Bridge, French Road, Chaupati Back Road, Babulnath Road, and Walkeshwar Road.

FORT TO CUMBALLA HILL.—Via New Queen's Road, Lamington Road, over Frere Bridge, Nana's Chowk and Gowalia Tank Road.

MATHEW ROAD from its junction with New Queen's Road to St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, and that part of Chaupati Sea Face South-East of the Gymkhana Boat Club house up-to the entrance to the Charni Road Gardens will be closed BOTH VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN TRAFFIC.
This order is made under the provisions of Section 23 (4) of the Bombay City Police Act, IV of 1902.
D. HEALY,
Offg. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 23rd August, 1930.
1521

Auction Sales.

Messrs. VORA & Co.
AUCTIONEERS.
62, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22064.

AUCTION SALE TO-DAY AT 1-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF EVERY KIND OF HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, REAL JEWELLERY ETC., ETC. AT OUR ABOVE SHOW ROOM.
Auction sale TO-MORROW (SUNDAY), the 7th inst. at 10 A.M. (S.T.) of very valuable Teak and Blackwood most durable and decent high class Bungalow Furniture, Chesterfield Suits, Fireproof Safe, Gramophone, Records, Harmonium, Musical Box, Electric Chandelier, Electric Novelties, Glassware, Crockery, etc., etc., at Chowpatty Sea Face, Babulal Mansion, next to Vianeli Restaurant.
VORA & CO.

WHITE LEPROSY.
A few day's application of this medicine cures White Leprosy radically. Get rid of this horrible disease by application of the medicine inspite of failure by hundreds of Hakims, Doctors, Kabirajes and advertisers.
Rs. 500 Reward, if prove fallible. Price Rs. 2/-.
AKHIL KISHORE RAM,
No. 60, P.O. Katrisaraj,
(Gaya).

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SWADESHI IS My Religion

SWADESHI
ADVERTISING SUPPLEMENT
ISSUED ON BEHALF OF
THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE

Swadeshi Buttons | R.S.W. | Swadeshi Buttons

BEST & CHEAPEST ALUMINIUM STUDS & CUFF-LINKS.
ASK FOR SAMPLES.
R. S. WADAYE BROS.,
Lohar Chawl, BOMBAY 2.

Address: BLAVATSKY LODGE, FRENCH BRIDGE, BOMBAY NO. 7.

N. POWELL & Co.

Oldest Manufacturers in India of high class SURGICAL, DENTAL & VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS entirely INDIAN concern.

BOMBAY NO. 4.

N. POWELL & Co.

Pioneers in India in manufacturing Artificial Limbs, Orthopaedic Appliances, Trusses Belts, etc., etc.

BOMBAY NO. 4.

SWADESHI
MEANS
Food For The Poor

Telephone No. 41034. Telegrams: "New Biscuit."

KHOJA STREET, TWO TANKS, BOMBAY No. 9.

SWADESHI
MEANS
Food For The Poor

N. POWELL & Co.

Oldest manufacturers in India, of Pharmaceutical Preparations, such as Tinctures, Extracts, etc., and also Patent Medicines, such as Cod-Liver oil emulsion Chemical Food—Easton's Syrup etc.

BOMBAY, NO. 4.

N. POWELL & Co.

Oldest & renowned manufacturers in India of Aseptic —Hospital Furniture and Invalids Furniture. Purely Swadeshi concern. Indian capital and Indian management.

BOMBAY, NO. 4.

S. S. POCHEE & SON.
MAKERS of SWADESHI INCANDESCENT LAMPS, LANTERNS AND SPARE PARTS. 586, Chira Bazar, BOMBAY 2.

GOLD FILLED BUTTON MANUFACTURING CO.

MAKERS OF
ROLLED GOLD BUTTONS
NATIONAL LEADERS
BUTTONS
LOCKETS BROOCHES & MEDALIONS

Bhangwadi, Kalbadevi Rd.
BOMBAY, NO. 2.

VULCAN INSURANCE CO,. LTD.

100%

INDIAN OFFICE

FOR

FIRE, MARINE & MOTOR CAR INSURANCE.

J. C. SETALVAD & Co
Managing Agents,
Jehangir Wadia Building,
Esplanade Rd. BOMBAY.

USE THE WELL-KNOWN
"SWASTIKA"
BRAND CEMENT.

Finest cement in India. This cement is used chiefly by Government Departments, Railways, Municipalities, P.W.D.s, B.P.T. and B.D.D. Also used by almost all mills and firms executing concrete works.

Shapoorji Pallonji & Co.

Building Contractors to Government and Railways.
70, MEDOWS STREET, Fort, Bombay.

SWADESHI BHANDAR

GIRGAUM BACK ROAD, BOMBAY 4.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS
in
SWADESHI GOODS

Stationery, Crockery, Sewing Threads, Toilet Preparations, Charkas, Toilet and Washing Soaps, Shaving Soaps and Brushes, Combs, Biscuits, Dentifrices, Toys, Dip, the Miracle cleanser for all washing and cleaning purposes.

Swastika Tiles

Excellent quality, durability, non-cracking surfaces and unfadeable colours are the notable features of the Swastika Tiles. They are made in a variety of designs and colours. Ask for marble mosaic Tiles—a speciality.

The
Swastika Flooring Tiles Co.

70, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay,
Telephone No. 24634.

Industrial & Prudential Assurance Company, Ltd.

offers

Exceptionally Liberal Policy Contracts. Insure your Life with this company & ensure your own family's prosperity.

For Particulars apply,
HEAD OFFICE,
Jehangir Wadia Building,
Esplanade Road,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE RESEARCH PRODUCTS CO.,
SUPPLIERS OF
VASHO, PARIS POWDER, ANTI-PAINT AND DAVIS INKS.
ALICE BUILDING.
Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE INDIAN JAR SUPPLY CO.,
SUPPLIERS of PURELY INDIAN JARS, SCREW JARS CHUTNEY SETS, FLOWER POTS, BURNIE'S INK BOTTLES & TOYS.
JANJIKAR STREET,
CHUCKLA—BOMBAY 8.

Manufactured by—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
TEMPLE OF INDUSTRY.
BOMBAY No. 4.

TOMCO

THE HALL MARK
OF
QUALITY
SOAPS
EDIBLE OILS
CATTLE FEEDING CAKES.
MISCELLANEOUS
PRODUCTS.

The Tata Oil Mills Co., Ltd,.
Bombay House,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY SWADESHI LEAGUE.

Its Aims and objects.

1. To spread the ideal of Swadeshi, which means the use of Indian goods made in India by Indians from Indian raw materials with Indian capital.

2. To improve and increase the production of Swadeshi goods.

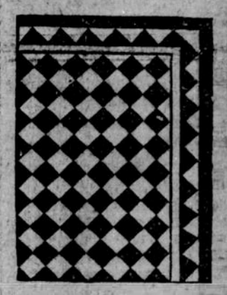
3. To promote the growth of new Swadeshi industries.

4. To bring the manufacturer, dealer and consumer of Swadeshi goods into closer touch with each other.

5. To act as a source of information in all matters connected with Swadeshi.

6. Ultimately to improve the economic condition of the people by preventing the industrial and allied profits from going out of the country and by relieving the pressure on the land.

"ACME"
The Hall Mark of Quality
DOOR & WINDOW FITTINGS
IN
BRASS or BRONZE
Manufactured by
THE ACME MFG. Co., Ltd.
430, Lamington Road,
BOMBAY.
Telegrams: ANCHOBRAND
Telephone: 41193.



Our tiles are made with same material from top to bottom with colours running right through, available for—
Walling Ceiling & Flooring.
Sizes 36x18 36x18 18x8, 8x8 6x6
Particulars free on request from
Elephant Glazed Tiles Factory,
144, Dharavi Road, Bombay 7.
Tel. Proof Dharavi. Tel. 89075

USE Jasmine Soaps.

DOWN TO THE GRADE OF TURKISH BATH SOAP.
which we guarantee are PURE & NON-INJURIOUS to the most delicate skin.

Bombay Soap Factory,
96 Bhajipala Lane,
BOMBAY No. 3.

SWADESHI PHYNILBS and DISINFECTING POWDERS
Ask for Rates to—
Standard Chemial and Pharmacentical Co.,
19, Matharpakhadi Road,
BOMBAY 10.
Telephone 42763. Telegrams GERMOL

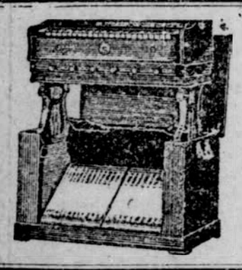
V. Dhru & Co. 17 Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

For
BEST SWADESHI HOSIERY.
Write or call at—
SURJI VALLABHDAS & CO.,
220-230, Sheikh Memon St.
Near Mulji Jetha Market.

"Excelsior Soap Works".

Manufacturers of washing Soaps of all kinds.

KOLA HOUSE, TARDEO,
BOMBAY.



THE
LEADING HARMONIUM HOUSE OF INDIA!

Ramchunder's well-known "Ram-Flute" Harmoniums for quality Durability, perfect Tuning and Sweetness of tone, Manufacturers:

T. S. RAMCHUNDER & BROS.,
Kalbadevi Road, .. Bombay.
Telegrams: "MUSICAL".

NAROTAMDAS BHAU,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS.
For all kinds of
Presentation Articles and Jewellery, Wedding presents, Gymkhana and Sports Cups, Medals and Prizes.
BEST QUALITY AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
Narotamdas Bhau,
220 Sheikh Memon Street, BOMBAY.
MADE IN INDIA

An Announcement.

Thirty ladies of Bombay have decided to open a store where only the very best specially selected and authenticated Svadeshi goods will be sold at bazaar rates. The shop will be in Yusuf Building. Churchgate Street, Fort, and will be called.

'SVADESHI.'

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH and LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK.)

Date.	Steamers.	Tons.
Sept.		
6th	RANPURA	16,601
13th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
20th	RANCHI	16,656
27th	MANTUA •	10,946
Oct.		
4th	VICEROY of INDIA	19,648
11th	COMORIN x	15,279
18th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
25th	MALWA*	11,000
Nov.		
1st	RAJPUTANA	16,644
8th	NALDERA x	16,038
15th	RANPURA	16,601
22nd	MACEDONIA •	11,126
29th	MANTUA	10,946
Dec.		
6th	NARKUNDA •	16,572
13th	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,648
20th	RAWALPINDI x	16,597
27th	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518
1931.		
Jan.		
3rd	MOOLTAN x	20,952
10th	RAJPUTANA	16,644
17th	RANCHI •	16,650
24th	RANPURA	16,601
31st	MALOJA x	20,837
Feb.		
7th	MANTUA	10,946
14th	COMORIN •	15,279
21st	VICEROY OF INDIA	19,548
28th	NALDERA x	16,038
Mar.		
7th	KAISAR-I-HIND @	11,518
14th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
21st	RANPURA @	16,601
28th	NARKUNDA x	16,572
Apl.		
4th	RANCHI @	16,650
9th	MOLDAVIA §	16,556
11th	MACEDONIA †	11,120
18th	Viceroy of India @	19,648
25th	MOOLTAN x	20,952
May.		
2nd	KAISAR-I-HIND	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

x Through from Australia.

• Through from China.

* With limited accommodation for passengers from India.

§ Extra steamer carrying 1st Saloon and 3rd Cabin passengers.

† To Marseilles only.

@ These steamers will call at MONACO after leaving Marseilles Passengers can be booked to Monaco the fares being those in force between Bombay and Marseilles.

NEW REDUCED FARES FROM BOMBAY TO EUROPE.
TO LONDON.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£93	£82	£73	£62
Return	161	144	126	108

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£56	£50
Return	98	88

TO MARSEILLES.
1st Saloon.

	A	B	C	D
Single	£84	£74	£66	£58
Return	147	130	116	102

2nd Saloon.

	A	B
Single	£52	£46
Return	91	81

NEW THIRD CLASS CABIN FARES TO EUROPE.

	Single	Return
London	£30	£52
Marseilles	28	49

Return tickets home 3rd Cabin and out 1st or 2nd Saloon can be arranged.

OUTWARDS 1931.

The "MOLDAVIA", 16,543 tons, carrying first saloon and third cabin passengers leaves London 13th and Marseilles 20th March, due Bombay April 3rd.

The "Strathnaver", a new steamer of 21,100 tons will call at Bombay on her Outward voyage in October next year carrying First Saloon and Third Cabin passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA and/or TANGIER.

Date. About	Steamers.	Tons.
Nov. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Dec. 11th	DOMALA	8,422
1931. Mar. 20th	DUMANA	8,427
Apl. 16th	DOMALA	8,422

SHIPPING.

These two vessels are "one class" ships, Fares as follows:—
Bombay to Plymouth.

	A	B	C
Single	£64	£60	£56
Return	£112	£105	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about		
Sept. 8	Gamaria*	Singapore & Japan.
11	Naldera	Colombo & Australia.
20	Kidderpore*	Straits, China & Japan.
26	Morea	Colombo, China and Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.
21	Ranchi	Colombo, China and Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia.
19	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan.
1931. Jan. 2	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.
16	Malwa	Colombo, China and Japan
30	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia.
Feb. 13	Rawalpindi	Colombo, China and Japan
27	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia.

Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only. Period of availability 16 weeks, sailings approximately every month. Fares £74 to £100.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Sept.		
5th	Varsova	K'chi, Bushire, Mohammerah & Basrah.
8th	Vita	Karachi via Cutch Mandvi and Port Okha.
10th	Khandalla	East and South Africa via Marmagoa.
10th	Bankura	K'chi & Persian Gulf Ports.
13th	Chakla	Karachi via P'lounder and C'Mandvi.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa for Rs. 500. May to September 1930.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs.-Friday every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex. the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Fushimi Maru ..	11000	...	9 Sept
Tamba Maru ..	5845	2 Sept.	12 Sept
Hakozaki Maru ..	10500	...	@23Sept
•Penang Maru ..	6214	17 Sept.	30 Sept.
Terukun Maru @	12000	...	5 Oct.
Kaga Maru	5860	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakuun Maru ..	10500	...	@21 Oct
•Malacca Maru ..	5374	16 Oct.	82 Oct.
Haruna Maru @	10500	....	4 Nov
TangoMaru	6893	30 Oct.	13 No.

•Do not carry passengers.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles.
Kamo Maru ..	8000	4 Sept.	22 Sept
Katori Maru ..	10000	18 Sept	6 Oct
Kashima Maru ..	10000	2 Oct.	19 Oct.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN-FRANCISCO.

Steamers	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Asama Maru ..	22000	16 Sept.	24 Sept.
Taiyo Maru ..	22000	28 Sept.	5 Oct.
Cninchibu Maru ..	22000	9 Oct.	15 Oct.

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Reduced combined through fares.

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Satara City.

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Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

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Bonus per 1000 p. a. W. Life and Rs. 23-1/2 Rs. 18
Strongest Reserves ! !
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.
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RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.

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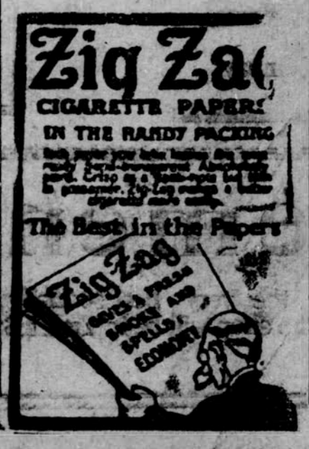

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES.
Byculla—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.
DEPOSITS: Sums not exceeding Rs. 5,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time, but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.
SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000 the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.
INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank Accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1890.)

	Yen.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	100,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	100,000,000
RESERVE FUND	111,000,000

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Alexandria	Karachi	Jansie
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonosar
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi	San
Changchun	(Tokio)	Francisco
Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
Fengtien	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsan
Harbin	Osaka	Tokyo
Hongkong	Pekin	Tsinan
Honolulu	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Kai Yuan	Roi de Janeiro	Vladivostock

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 6.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. YABUKI.
Manager.

Allahabad Bank Ltd.

(Established 1865.)
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation, Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital ..	40,00,000
Capital Called-up ..	35,50,000
Reserve Fund ..	38,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA.
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Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park.
Benares.	Lucknow.
Bombay.	Lyallpur.
Cawnpore.	Meerut.
Cawnpore City.	Moradabad.
Chandausi.	Mussoorie.
Dehra Dun.	Muttra.
Delhi.	Nagpur
Fyzabad.	Naini Tal.
Gorakpur.	Patna.
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The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

BANKING.

Bank of India, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act VII of 1850.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS.
BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange, (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Poona, Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND	99,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 1-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for on year or for shorter priod of rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS.
opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

The Union Bank of India, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Capital paid up Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 7,00,000
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent p. a. from January to June and 2-1/2 per cent p.a. from July to Derember on daily balances.
FIXED DEPOSITS for long and short periods received on favourable terms.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened. Interest allowed at 3-1/2 per cent p.a. on daily balanc Withdrawals allowed twice a week. Operations by cheques allowed.
ADVANCES MADE on approved securities.
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Gandiv Rentia.
MEANS 300 YARDS PER HOUR.
THIS CHARKHA was invented by Mr. ISHWARLAL VIMAWALA in 1921. It was tested in Satyagrahashram and highly recommended in "Navjivan", dated 5-4-1921.
It was again tested at Bardoli Ashram in June, 1930, and Mr. Laxmidas Purushottam who spun 300 yards of 18 counts in an hour has given a nice certificate.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Simple Charkha.	1	0	0
Charkha with Punibox	1	4	0
Charkha in a Case	1	12	0
Fitting Charge	0	2	0

Weight of one is 4 lbs.
PACKING CHARGE for one and two Charkhas is the same 8 annas; for 3 and 4 Charkhas, 10 annas; for 5 and 6, twelve annas. Write with the name of your Railway Station to
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For Your Clothe
Why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street. BOMBAY.

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The Nineteenth Triennial Division of Profits OF THE
ORIENTAL
INDIA'S GREATEST LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY
falls to be made as at 31st December, 1930.
Surplus disclosed at Three Previous Valuations.
1921 Rs. 21 1/2 Lakhs. 1924 Rs. 53 1/3 Lakhs. 1927 Rs. 78 Lakhs.
Bonuses declared on Whole Life Policies per Annum
1921 Rs. 10 per 1000. 1924 Rs.22 1/2 per 1000
1927 Rs. 25 per 1000 per Annum.
Participating Policies effected in the current Year will be entitled to participate in the Division of Profits if in force as at 31st December, 1930.
THEREFORE IT WILL PAY YOU TO BECOME AN ORIENTAL POLICYHOLDER NOW.
REPRESENTATIVES EVERYWHERE.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO:—
H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A.,
MANAGER, ORIENTAL BLDGS., BOMBAY.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd
25% of the Premium refunded as Bonus.
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The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 and As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co. Chief Agents, Mazgaon, Bombay, 10.

HINDUSTHAN
Co-operative Insurance Society, Limited
Head Office:—CALCUTTA.
Last Year's New Business: Over ONE CRORE.
Total Assets. Exceeds ONE CRORE.
Last Bonus (Quinquennial.) Rs. 180. per 1000.
(Endowment Assurance.)
A purely Indian Life Office.
Lower Premiums. Larger Bonuses. Liberal Policy Conditions.
Join this progressive office and share in its prosperity.
For particulars please write to:—
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N. DATTA, Manager. Bombay Branch.

Enjoy Carefree Health

DO you know that lack of *Calcium* (lime) in the body is the chief cause of the irregularities in the functions peculiar to women?

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium Food, is now recognised by thousands of women to be a sure and safe way to remove the cause of their troubles (Calcium deficiency) and come back to real, undisturbed health.

"I have known long years of suffering through dysmenorrhoea and menorrhagia and was operated upon twice without success. After taking Kalzana the pains have disappeared, though formerly I often suffered unbearable pains." writes a Kalzana user.

Remember that Kalzana is a Calcium food and not a drug. It cannot possibly do any harm, but must do good, because it strengthens the whole system. Kalzana moreover conquers irritability of the nerves and all other forms of ill-health due to lack of Calcium in the body, such as weakness of the teeth, loss of hair, skin troubles, etc.

Come back to real, undisturbed health by starting a course of this scientific Calcium food to-day.

Kalzana
THE CALCIUM FOOD
Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

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(WITH GOLD).

AN AMAZING ELIXIR OF LIFE indicated in LASSITUDE; TROPICAL Debility; DYSPEPSIA; KIDNEY and LIVER TROUBLES; ANAEMIA; BLOOD IMPURITIES, Sexual or Seminal weakness. Loss of flesh, female disorders, etc. Month's use bottle Rs. 5; Ext, Musk Liniment for local Weakness Rs. 2-8. Both together Rs. 7. Guaranteed Harmless. V.P. charges extra. Dr. N Massey, Ahmedabad:—It did most good where other remedies failed Dr. H. Carter, Bombay:—Your Nervinus is splendid quite a marvel. S. Lone, Esq., Rangoon:—I cannot live without Nervinus Behar Chemical Works, Shree Gauranga Bhavan, Bhagalpur Branch: Mihijan. Telegraphic Address: "CHEMISTS"— BHAGALPUR, or from:—Thomson & Tayor, Ltd., and Treacher & Co Bombay; Konkar Bros. & Co Poona and Pandit Shah & Co Ahmedabad.

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LODHRA

If you are in the shops for a good tonic for woman do not miss this opportunity of asking for Lodhra. It is always best.

LODHRA

BEST UTERINE TONIC

It is Manufactured by

Kesari Kuteeram,

EGMORE, MADRAS

At all Chemists.

Agents:—

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DOES IT TROUBLE YOU? IF SO, try Seller's Lotus Honey, the safest, surest and most high-praised Natural Cure for Eye-diseases. Cures even Cataract, etc. Literature free.

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N.B.—If not benefitted, money refunded, guarantee supplied.

Prof. B. K. JYOTIR BHUSAN, F. T. S. (Expd. 30 Years.)

President—All-India Astrological and Astronomical Society

105 (C), Grey Street, Calcutta.

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A Remedy for Consumption Has Been Found.

DERK P. YONKERMAN, DISCOVERER OF THE NEW REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION.

Marvellous as it may seem after centuries of failure, a remedy has been discovered that has cured the deadly Consumption even in the advanced stages of the disease. No one will longer doubt that Consumption can be cured after reading the proof of hundreds of cases cured by this wonderful discovery—some after change of climate and all other remedies tried had failed, and the cases had been pronounced hopeless of cure. This new remedy has also proved itself effective and speedy in curing Catarrh Bronchitis, Asthma, and other serious throat and lung troubles. In order that all in need of this wonderful produce of science may test its efficacy for themselves, a Company has been formed to give it to the world, and a Free Trial Treatment can be obtained by writing the Derk P. Yonkerman Co., Ltd. (Dept. C362) 118|120, Fleet St., London, E.C. 4, enclosing 6d. in British P. Order to cover cost of carriage and packing, and mentioning this paper. The trial treatment will then be sent by return mail, carriage paid.

ABSOLUTELY FREE.

Do not wait if you have any of the symptoms of Consumption, if you have Chronic Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, Pains in your Chest, a Cold on your Lungs, or any throat or Lung trouble; write to-day for a free trial treatment and book of instructions, and benefit yourself before it is too late.

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Proprietors:—AMIN & CO., BOMBAY 2.

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GOLD, SILVER & PRECIOUS STONE JEWELS.

KARAMCHAND CHABILDOSS,

175, China Bazar, MADRAS.

Catalogue free on Application

MUSLIM WOMEN & DIVORCE.

A Way To Prevent Polygamy

Mrs. Shareefa Hamid Ali has circulated a note to the members of the Committee of the All-India Women's Conference on the rights of Muslim women on the matter of divorce. In the course of the note she says:—

Dear Friends,

You will remember that a resolution from the Muslim women of Delhi was sent to the Conference (Bombay session) asking that the "Shariat right of Muslim women of getting a divorce be recognised in British India". The Standing Committee asked me to consult Muslim Moulvies and Kazis and lawyers on this subject. I issued a circular letter and received two answers only, one from Mr. Sayid Hassan Imam, Bar.-at-Law (Patna), and one from Mr. Faiz Tyabji, Bar.-at-Law (Bombay). They both assure me that the Muslim women's right of divorce is recognised in British India.

Mr. Tyabji says: "Generally with reference to your letter I would suggest that you should bear in mind that under the law as it stands 'the most plenary powers of divorce can be acquired by the wife provided appropriate terms are embodied' in the marriage contract...", and he suggests that our right course is to 'inform all parties interested that without any legislation or any trouble the marriage contract can be moulded as the parties desire'."

I draw your attention to the following authorities on the law:

The wife may derive the right to effectuate a divorce in several ways:

(1) By a stipulation in the marriage contract that she shall have such a right;

(2) By an option to divorce derived from the husband;

(3) By being appointed the husband's agent in that behalf;

(4) by the husband's pronouncing a divorce contingently on something happening, the contingency being such that the wife has some kind of control over it (Section 134—page 210 Tyabji's Muhammadan Law).

In Section 144 on conditional divorce (Page 221—Tyabji's Muhammadan Law) Sayed Sahib Amir Ali states that:

"(1) Clauses are usual in marriage contracts to the effect that should the husband marry another wife the first marriage will 'ipso facto' be void. Such a clause would be valid in Sunni Law and would have the effect of dissolving the first marriage on the husband taking a second wife. If the first marriage has been consummated the whole of the Maher would then be due."

The Shia Law of Divorce is also to a similar effect:

Section 125 Tyabji's Muhammadan Law says:—

"A husband may lawfully authorise his wife or any other person as his agent to make or to revoke a pronouncement of 'Talaq' on his behalf."

I especially want to bring this point to the notice of the members of the Standing Committee that not only can a Muslim woman divorce her husband for various reasons of cruelty, adultery, etc., but can indirectly put a stop to polygamy by inserting a clause against a second marriage in her marriage contract. There would be no polygamy as the first marriage would "ipso facto" be void.

I therefore earnestly and strongly press that we must help in spreading a knowledge of the Muslim Law, so that at every Muslim marriage the bride and her relatives should insist on proper safeguards being inserted in the marriage contract. Just as "Maher" is provided for so it should be provided that the wife will have the right to pronounce a divorce:

(a) in case the husband marries another wife, (b) acts cruelly to the wife, (c) commits adultery, (d) refuses to fulfill the conjugal duties laid down in Islam including the duty of maintaining the wife.

If the Standing Committee desires it, we could arrange to have such a marriage contract prepared and printed in English and Urdu, for being freely distributed at our Annual Conference. This would not only spread the knowledge of Islamic law but show people how to utilize it.

MRS KAMLA NEHRU AT LUCKNOW

—:o:—

"Every One A Leader Now"

LUCKNOW, Aug. 29.

There was a complete "hartal" here to-day. All the students of educational institutions paraded the streets with shouts of "Karbar band karo" accompanied by various other national cries. Primary school children also came out and moved among "mohallahs" asking peoples to have the shops closed. The lady volunteers picketed Mahila Vidyalaya and the girl students responded spontaneously. There was a tussle between the students and the Lady Principal who refuse the use of "thellas" and lorries to take them home. They had to keep standing on the road-side in the scorching heat for nearly two hours till the Congress Committee arranged conveyances for them. In the evening a grand ladies' procession—the first of its kind in the history of Lucknow started from Mahila Volunteer Ashram and wended its way through the principal streets in the thick of the rains. The procession consisted of the old and young ladies carrying their babies and placards in their arms and their enthusiasm seemed unbounded. Another procession of college and school students started from the University and after traversing a long distance reached Aminabad, where a public meeting was arranged for the evening.

MRS. JAWAHARLAL'S SPEECH.

Mrs. Jawaharlal Nehru who was here on her way back from Delhi addressed both the ladies as well as the men. She exhorted all of them to carry on the struggle unabated and undaunted. She claimed that everybody was now a leader and the Government was utterly wrong in thinking that the movement would be crushed for want of leaders.

Referring to boycott movement she pointed out that this alone was enough to successfully bring British Government on its bended knees if all Indians take the vow of Swadeshi in everything. Specially referring to the part of ladies in the movement she appealed to them to enrole themselves as volunteers and to popularise the habit of spinning. She pointed out the importance of youngmen getting in to rural areas and elevating the masses. The city's popular picture houses cancelled their evening shows while the Muslim Youth Leaguers strained their nerves in seeing that even the usual and exceptional Muslim foreign cloth dealers did close their shops along with others.

NEW CONGRESS PRESIDENT.

The appointment of Choudhri Kaliq-uz-Zaman to the acting prosidentship of the Congress Working committee come as a surprise to the citizens and formed the chief topic of the day's talk here.

While the city was expressing her attitude in the above manner police comrades were too busy in mobilising all their forces with regulation "lathis" and "dandas" is front of the Civil and Deputy Commissioner's courts presumably under the impression of the courts being picketed.—"Hindustan Times."

LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS

—:o:—

Small Outstandings In N. D.

The Director of Information, Bombay in the course of a review on collection of land revenue says:—

In the Northern Division where the civil disobedience movement against the payment of land revenue was first organised Rs. 5,59,000 remained uncollected at the end of the year out of a total demand of Rs. 1,03,31,000, (i.e. less than 5½ per cent.) The bad season in parts of the Ahmedabad district is partly responsible for arrears amounting to Rs. 42,800. Almost the whole of the remainder is due from the areas in which the civil disobedience movement has been enforced by methods of intimidation and social boycott. These areas are the Bardoli taluka and Valod mahal in the Surat district (arrears Rs. 3,73,000), the Jambusar taluka of the Broach district (arrears Rs. 90,000) and a few villages in the Borsal and Nadiad talukas of the Kaira district (arrears Rs. 37,000). Measures for the collection of these arrears will shortly be undertaken.

As usual there was a considerable amount, Rs. 40,000, outstanding in the Bombay Suburban District where circumstances connected with fixing the demand for non-agricultural assessments and their collection are special.

The Governor in Council regards the results of the year's collections as very creditable to the Collectors of the Presidency and to all grades of the land revenue staff under their control.

INDIANISATION OF BANKS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Mr. Balivala's letter appearing in your paper of the 1st inst. regarding Indianisation of our banks deserves some notice not only by shareholdeis of that particular bank—whose European Manager appears to lay all blame at the door of his Directors—but by every partiotic Indian also. If I am not mistaken about the identity of the bank in question, I know for myself from the recent experience of a well-qualified Indian with London banking experience how enthusiastic the management of this bank is in providing a banking career for Indian youths who by result of their education and training can be trusted with responsibility! It is really a pity that a bank which has been so richly patronised by the Indian mercantile community cannot yet dispense with non-Indian management. Time has come when both shareholders and patrons of this bank should assert themselves and demand complete Indianisation at an early date.—Yours, etc.,

"INDIAN INDIA."

Bombay, Sept. 3.

Fragrance Incarnate

Blossom-burdened boughs in Dreamland's laughing garden — and in the scent-laden breeze the sweetness of *"4711"* Nenita, perfume of dreams and golden memory. Approved by taste and fashion, *"4711"* Nenita Perfume belongs to those fragrant toiletries that have made the name of *"4711"* a by-word for excellence and quality.

There is also *"4711"* Nenita Brilliantine, breathing the same fragrance and enjoying the same repute. You will love these two beauty specialities of *"4711"* renown. Identically scented: *"4711"* Nenita Lotion, *"4711"* Nenita Face Powder, and *"4711"* Nenita Soap.

No. 4711. Nenita

Representative: ROBERT BLAU (India), Central Bank Building, Bombay.

OUR RIDICULOUS SHOES

All About Walking And Foot Exercise.

"Walking is not only the best medicine, but cheap and pleasant to take. It suits all ages; it cures cold feet, hot heads, pale faces and bad tempers." And yet three people out of four seem to look upon walking as they look upon work, as part of the curse laid on man at his first disobedience.

The motor-car is driving the human foot off the roads, and one of its most effective abettors is "Fashion in Footwear." Are the designers of the boot and shoe industry emissaries of the automobile salesmen? How else than by such crafty tactics can we explain the survival—even the emphasizing—of barbarism in the styles adopted by the makers of our boots and shoes, when every other part of our attire has moved steadily towards light and freedom? It is not an exaggeration to state that for well over three-quarters of the men and women of this country a twenty-mile walk in a single day, even in the most beautiful landscape and the most perfect weather conditions, would mean physical torture.

OUR RIDICULOUS SHOES.

The foot is an elaborate structure, not primarily intended to serve as the base of a billar five of six feet high. Forgetting for the moment our strictly four-footed ancestors, whose needs determined the essential mechanics of the mammalian skeleton and circulation, it is not so long ago that our progenitors lived a life as much arboreal as terrestrial. Our feet are, indeed, but a little less fitted for the grasping of tree-boughs than for walking on solid earth. The very fact of their mixed functional history makes all the more dangerous and maleficent the consequeaces of distorting their shape and, by the ridiculous boots and shoes we nearly all wear, limiting their powers of adaptation. How rarely does one see a man or a woman walking with true resilience and grace; though there is, of course, an enormous difference between the average "good walker" and the flat-footed slouchers who disfigure the streets and depressingly move about our houses. Thus writes Cheiron in "Everyman."

MISUSING OUR FEET.

The human foot is a kind of tripod, resting on three points—the heel at the back, the ball of the big toe on the inner side at the front, and the corresponding parts of the two outer metatarsal bones on the outer. Connecting these points are three arches; one across the ball of the foot, one on the outer side, from the heel to the base of the little toe, and a third, much more important, extending on the inner side of the foot from the heel to the ball of the big toe. These arches are composed of several bones, connected and "worked" by a multitude of ligaments, tendons and muscles. The importance of maintaining all these muscles and ligaments in sound condition is obvious if we remember that, every time we use oor foot, anything from eight to eighteen stone of constantly shifting weight has to be borne and balanced thereon. The important muscles which give plumpness to a baby's foot, as also to the feet of natives who walk in moccassins or bare-footed, soon atrophy within the boots of civilization, with inevitable loss of power and progressive deformity.

Awkwardness of movement and general difficulty of walking are not, however, the only price that our cizilization demands of those who thus misuse or fail to use their feet. "Aching feet" is one of the commonest ailments of today; and the pain may be so severe as to make walking almost impossible.

STRAINING THE MUSCLES.

Painful feet may be directly due to corns, callosities, bunions, hammer-toes, or other obvious deformity, calling, at this late stage, for the surgeon's intervention. Our ridiculous boots and shoes, especially those worn by women, by tilting the bones of the foot forward, and by pressing laterally and vertically on the toes, are ultimately responsible for nearly all these gross lesions. But aching feet do not always have these external accompaniments. In time they will almost certainly be diagnosable as flat-feet; but it is this earlier stage, when the longitudinal arch of the foot appears normal or nearly normal, that is accompanied with the most acute pain. In fact, it is not flatness of foot that is pathological. It is the overstrain of the muscles to whose contractions are due the constant variations that ought to occur in the shape of the foot as of the hand when in movement. As a recent writer put it, "Fixed arches are false gods." This pathological flat-footedness must not be confused with the quite natural physiological flat-footedness of many native races, whose muscles are efficient to a degree. It is the degeneration of the foot and calf muscles rather than the dropping of the arch itself that accounts for the complete loss of "spring" which characterises the moments of most of our flat-footed victims.

FOOT EXERCISE.

When painful feet exist, what is to be done about them? Corns, callosities, bunions and definite toe deformities will need the attention of the surgeon or of the chiropodist. But in addition it is essential to adopt a line of treatment which, had it been followed earlier, would almost certainly have prevented the trouble. Boots and shoes should be furnished with low heels and shoula be almost straight on the inner side. They should be of a length to permit the utmost extension of the toes; and at the toe level should be rest side by side without touching, suwciently wide to allow all the toes Sufficient length, width at the toes and a straight line on the inner side are the things to bear in mind; remembering, at the same time, that shoes should fit snugly round the heel. If the big toe is at all bent towards the next, a "toe-post" or a substantial wad of cotton-wool should be worn between it and its neighbour, so as to push it back into position. Foot-exercise involving the use of the muscles of the calf should be regularly practised, for it is the calf muscles that play the leading part in determining the healthy mobility of the foot.

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RELEASED AGAINST HIS WISH.

—:o:—

Mr. Hiralal Surchand Shah, a close relative of Mr. Chhotalal Hirilal Parikh who was convicted at Viramgam and jailed for breaking the Salt Act and was released from the Yeravda jail has issued the following statement of under date September 2:—

On hearing of the critical condition of Mr. Parekh in the jail I consulted several friends and Congress leaders who strongly advised me to secure the release of Mr. Parekh. The term of his sentence was to end to-day but he was also fined Rs. 100/ which he had not paid and, therefore, he had to serve two months more. Mr. Parekh although in the condition described above strongly objected to my securing his release by paying the fine and said he would prefer death to such release. But I was again strongly pressed by friends including some of the Satyagrahi leaders in jail to get Mr. Parekh out of jail and get him treated by expert physicians immediately. I thought it was the best I could do in the circumstances and have, therefore, secured his release much against his will. He was examined by Dr. M. S. H. Mody this morning who confirmed the very weak and critical state in which Mr. Parekh was and said that he must be removed to the Hospital as he requires close attendance and nursing facilities.

THIS "DHARMA YOUDH"

—:o:—

Wanted A Workers' Sangh

A public meeting of the workers was held under the presidentship of Miss Krishnakumari Sardesai, near Falkland Road, Bombay, on Tuesday. A large number of ladies were present.

Miss Sardesai gave a brief history of the present political situation and said that the present fight for freedom was not only for certain castes and creeds, but for all. She also explained why the present fight was called "A Dharm Youdh."

Mr. Dwarakanath Javle exhorted the audience to join the Congress and make it the real parliament of all classes which alone would bring about complete national independence. Mr. Javle suggested that there should be a sangh of the workers to help the Congress in an emergency.

Mr. Khole felt the need of an economic programme before the country that would appeal to the workers to join the Congress.

Mrs. Jayalaxmiben Desai and Mr. R. Arshipatil also addressed the meeting.

HARTAL IN DAKOR

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
DAKOR, Sept. 2.

In honour of the arrest of Mrs. Hansaben Mehta, the President of the Bombay "War Council", Dakor observed complete hartal on 31st August. At 5 p.m. there was a procession of ladies from the Rantia Mandir. It passed through main streets of the city. Then a meeting was held in Khedwal's Wadi to congratulate Mrs. Hansamen Mehta. Mrs. Dhanlaxmi Upadhyaya put the resolution and Miss Anadagauri Gandhi seconded it.

CHEMBUR VOLUNTEER ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

(Through Trombay Island Congress Committee.)

Finding that the liquor shopkeeper at Chembur has been selling the liquor from the unauthorised centres and that too after the hours prescribed by the Excise Department, the Satyagraha Camp at Chembur considered the situation and decided on picketing. The picketing was vigorously carried on during the Ganapathi festival and on the occasion of Gouri Puja day they picketed day and night.

An attack was made on a volunteer aged 15 years causing the dislocation of the arm-bone. He has since been removed to the Congress Hospital for treatment. This is the second assault of its kind. A public meeting was held to congratulate the assaulted volunteer, Mr. Dayashankar Hirjee, who faced the situation very courageously and remained non-violent.

LICENSING FOREIGN BANKS OPPOSED.

—:o:—

Duel Control Of Bankrate Unsatisfactory.

POONA, Sept. 2.

Giving evidence before the Banking Enquiry Committee today, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce followed closely the memorandum submitted by the Association of Exchange Banks yesterday. The Chamber corroborated the statements that abundant capital was available to finance satisfactory Indian industries although, it added that difficulty was experienced owing to the present restrictions of the Imperial Bank limiting loans to a period of six months. The chamber did not favour Industrial Banks or trade banks, the sad experience on previous occasions of the former militating against success now. The Chamber however added if industrial banks were established they should have no special concessions or facilities from Government.

INTRODUCTION OF DISCOUNT SYSTEM.

The Chamber declared that ample finance was now available for import and export trade although useful addition to the facilities would be an introduction of discount system. The Chamber favoured each bank having two independent auditors appointed either by directors and shareholders or by the government. The Chamber was against any restrictions on banking business of any kind except government's proposed legislation, requiring registration of banks under the Companies Act.

READJUSTMENT OF SUPERTAX REGULATIONS.

The Chamber was opposed to compelling foreign banks to take out a license. It urged readjustment of supertax regulations making starting point bear definite relationship to the capital employed. The Chamber considered that the present dual control of Bankrate by the government and the Imperial Bank was unsatisfactory, but it hesitated to make any further suggestions till a central banking authority was established. The Chamber opposed any government concessions or facilities to joint stock banks.—A. P.

Mr. Sukhdeo's Arrest

—:o:—

(From A Corresponddent.)
GONDIA, Sept. 2.

Mr. Nanaji Kotwal and Prof. Joglekar went to Sakoli on the 30th ultimo. They wanted to visit the villages in Sakoli Tahsil, but M. Nanaji Kotwal was arrested at Sakoli. The news reached Gondia yesterday evening. At Gondia Mr. Sukhdeo, President of the "War Council", was arrested at 2 p.m. and immediately taken to Bhandara by the afternoon train.

Mr. Sukhdeo has nominated Prof. Joglekar to act as President of the "War Council".

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NO RETRENCHMENT IN B. B. C. STAFF WAGES

—:o:—

Sir E. Jackson's Assurance To Employees

(From A Correspondent.)
ABU ROAD, Sept. 1.

The senior officials of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. arrived in Abu Road on Aug. 19 to hold their Quarterly Meeting, and Sir Ernest Jackson took the opportunity to address the Railway employees. This has helped a great deal to dispel the suspicion which of late lurked in the minds of the staff regarding rumours about retrenchment.

Sir Ernest Jackson took us back to a period 4 or 5 years ago when the Railways to get ahead with a programme for an improvement all round." We were renewing our permanent ways—scrapping the old Locomotives, building new sheds and quarters and then we were asked to defer action on these new works, owing to the general situation". If I understood him rightly, he told his hearers to take no alarm at these and to get along with their work in their usual manner with efficiency, he further assured his staff that he had tried and also secured some amount for the improvement of staff quarters but that it was a pity that he could not possibly effect all the improvements which he had in view and desired to effect but that he will try to secure some more money for that purpose.

Sir Ernest Jackson eulogized the welfare work which was being done by Col Hobbs the Staff Officer of this Railway. Sir Ernest Jackson explained at length the arrangement of the department, what work it was doing, and what success attended that work.

Katni Leader Assaulted By Unknow Person

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)
KATNI, Sept. 1.

A cowardly assault was made on Pandit Bala Prasad Khamparia, Municipal Member, and a prominent member of the Arya Samaj and the Hindu Sabha, on the 30th August at about 11 o'clock in the night when he was returning home from his shop. He has sustained serious injuries in his head and in his right leg which is fractured. The culprit ran away without being identified.

Sjt. Gaya Prasad Sunar, the Captain of the Volunteers has been arrested on 31st August.

Pt. Rudra Dutt Sharma, has been sentenced to 9 months' R. I. and a fine of Rs. 75/- Sjt Mohanlal to 9 months R. I. and a fine of Rs. 100/-.

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I have found the Glasses you Supplied me very satisfactory.

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BOMBAY OBSERVES GANDHI DAY.

50,000 Mill-Hands Down Tools.

COMPLETE HARTAL IN THE CITY

A complete hartal marked the observance of the Gandhi Day in Bombay.

The principal markets, bazaars and shops ceased work and many schools in Girgaum and Parel remained closed.

Over 50,000 mill-workers downed tools and took part in demonstrations, which were held during the day.

24 MILLS CLOSED.

The following 24 mills were completely closed apart from those already closed due to trade depression:—(1) Shapoorji Broacha, (2) Toyo Poddar, (3) Union, (4) Century, (5) David, (6) Meyer, (7) Crown, (8) Textile, (9) Standard, (10) Indian Bleaching, (11) Ruby, (12) New China, (13) Jubilee, (14) Bombay Cotton, (15) Sassoon Spinning, (16) Tata, (17) Sassoon Silk, (18) Kohinoor, (19) Khatao Makanji, (20) Hindustan, (21) Indian Manufacturing, (22) Indian Woollen, (23) Madhavji and (24) Victoria.

LADY PICKETS ATTRACT LARGE CROWD

—:o:—

Only Male Volunteer Arrested

The experiment of posting women volunteers to picket foreign cloth shops in the Fort was continued by the "War Council" on Friday. The activities attracted large crowds around the shops, where the women pickets were stationed.

The picketing commenced at 11-30 in the morning. Two members of the Desh Sevika Sangh picketed the show-rooms of Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co., while two others were on duty at the Army and Navy Stores and the Japanese Museum.

The police left the women pickets alone and only arrested the male volunteers.

SALT SATYAGRAHA RENEWED IN BOMBAY

Illicit Salt Manufactured On Chowpatty

Intense activities marked the celebration of the Gandhi Day in Bombay on Friday.

After a spell of three months, the 'salt law-breaking' activities were resumed by the "War Council" and illicit salt was prepared on the Chowpaty sands before a crowd of several thousands.

The function coincided with the grand rally of Prabhat Feris held in Chowpatty the same morning. The seaface was dotted with an endless stream of Prabhat Feris. After the termination of flag, salutation, the Feris marched to the place where salt was being manufactured.

Sjt. Balkrishna Trivedi, the 18-year old Secretary of the "War Council," and Sjt. M. D. Gazdar, Editor of the "Congress Bulletin" led the party of the law-breakers. A number of volunteers fetched sea water from the sea which was heated on "Segris" on pans and crystals of salt obtained.

This process was watched by thousands of men and women who shouted "Nimak-Ka-Kayda Tod Diya" ("We have broken the salt laws.")

Considerable excitement was caused when a party of sergeants pushed their way through the crowds to the place of the salt manufacture. The sergeants were prevented from reaching the salt-pans by a cordon of volunteers. They, however, forcibly entered the cordon, and after taking a good look at the process of manufacture, and taking down the names of the participants in the demonstration, left the place.

The Police Chief, Mr. Healy, and a large force of sergeants and constables stood by near Cianelli's, while salt-manufacture was going on at the extreme north end of the Chowpaty Seaface.

Most interested in the manufacture of salt were a number of Parsi ladies. One of them clad in a silk saree was actually stirring the salt water in the pans.

The upshot of the incident was that twice Inspector Lyons accompanied by another officer came to the Congress House to arrest Comrades Trivedi and Guzdar for defying salt laws. On both the occasions the "offenders" were not in the Congress House.

NATIONAL FLAG HOISTED ON WILSON COLLEGE

—:o:—

Students Defy Principal's Ban

COLLEGE CLOSED INDEFINITELY TILL FURTHER NOTICE

Exciting scenes were witnessed in the Wilson College, Chowpaty, on Friday morning (at 10-45), when the students hoisted the National Flag over the College building in observance of the Gandhi Day. The Principal banned the ceremony, but the students in defiance of the order planted the tricolour flag on the terrace of the College.

The entrance, leading to the terrace, was guarded by a professor with a view to prevent the flag being carried to the terrace. But the students outwitted the staff, and by a novel method the flag was carried to its destination. When this came to the knowledge of the professor guarding the terrace, he was very angry and shouted out: "You can't get Swaraj by scaling walls."

Actually a daring youth had scaled the wall from the second floor of the building in order to reach the terrace. The flag was hoisted side by side with the flagstaff, affixed by the College authorities to fly the Union Jack.

THREAT OF DISCIPLINARY ACTION

Mr. Mackenzie has declared the College closed "until further notice." He told a "Chronicle" representative that he was contemplating taking disciplinary action against those students who had taken part in the demonstration. I have jotted their names, and I am considering in consultation what action to take against those who were responsible for today's scenes", he said.

The function was arranged by the Students' Union and was to have taken place at 10-45 a.m. At the eleventh hour the members of the Managing Committee of the Union held a meeting and decided to postpone the function. This came as a surprise to the students, who insisted on the ceremony taking place there and then.

One Mr. Bam who sought to explain why the ceremony should be postponed asked the students if all of them were prepared to stand by the Managing Committee, in case the authorities of the College victimised them for observing the ceremony. "Yes", came the reply of the students, "we will leave the College if you are victimised", cried the others. But Mr. Bam was not satisfied, and he said rather than dishonour the flag he would not have it hoisted at all, and announced that the Managing Committee had postponed the ceremony.

PRINCIPAL'S OBJECTIONS.

Following this announcement there were exciting scenes in the College premises. On the one hand there were cries of "We want the flag", and, on the other, the staff of the College and some of the members of the Managing Committee were seen shouting loudly that the ceremony could not be held that day.

In the meantime a huge National Flag with a pole was carried into the premises by some students. It was carried right into the middle of the premises when Principal Mackenzie approached them, and warned them against hoisting the flag in the College premises. He told them that it was a serious affair and that the College might have to be closed as a result of their action.

Thereupon, Mr. Mackenzie alleges, a Muslim youth with a fez who was not a student of the College told him: "We want the Colleges to be closed!" His requests having fallen on deaf ears, Mr. Mackenzie withdrew.

It was found that Professor Toothi was on guard near the entrance of the terrace apparently with a view to prevent the flag being carried there. But a daring youth, who, according to Mr. Mackenzie, is an outsider, scaled the walls from the second floor of the building and the flag was carried on to the terrace amidst thundering cheers.

A crowd of several thousand spectators witnessed the ceremony.

ORIGIN OF MOVEMENT.

The move to hold the ceremony was first proposed by the Students' Union, who addressed a polite letter to the Principal requesting him to allow them to do honour to the National Flag. The Principal, in a letter to the staff of the College, expressed the opinion that he had no objection if the students hoisted the National Flag outside the College premises.

The text of the letter addressed by Principal Mackenzie to the staff on this subject is as follows:—

"I have received from the Managing Committee of the Wilson College Students' Union a letter bearing the signatures of a large number of students regarding the proposed observance of the Gandhi Day. The names of the members of the Committee are not given, otherwise I should have asked them to meet me yesterday. But I appreciate the courtesy and the manner in which they have addressed me, and in anticipation of a meeting with them to-day, I would make the following remarks regarding the request.

PRINCIPAL'S REMARKS.

"Proposed Flag Hoisting: I note that the signatories have decided to hoist the National Flag on Friday, the 5th September, and my permission is asked for this. I cannot withhold permission from any students from hoisting the National Flag. It is, however, not clear whether the signatories desire to do this outside or in the College premises. Any such action within the College premises would mean that not only the signatories but the College as a whole including the Mission, the staff and the students who are not signatories was committed officially to a line of action to which they will realise they have not the authority to commit them. I feel sure, therefore, that the students do not wish to embarrass the College authorities by pressing what it is obviously not in our power to do.

"WILLING TO LEAD PRAYERS FOR INDIA."

"Regarding offering prayers, I have no hesitation in acceding to the request that all classes should meet in the hall at an hour to be fixed and that I should lead them in prayers for God's blessings on India."

It appears that the staff of the College made several attempts in pursuance of the above letter to persuade the students not to hoist the National Flag within the College premises, but to no avail.

Rumours

With reference to the National Flag episode at Wilson College, it is rumoured that a small section of the Students Committee is willing to apologise to the Principal and shirk the responsibility for having hoisted the flag by publicly stating that ceremony was organised by "outsiders". These rumours have caused keen resentment among the students and there is a move to eject the falteers.

EX-WILSONIAN INTERVIEWED

In this connection, a veteran ex-Wilsonian, interviewed said: "It is disgraceful that an apology should even be thought of by the Wilsonians, on whom lies the great responsibility of keeping up the glorious traditions handed down to them by such ex-students as comrades Nimbkar and Dange. I have only to recall the well-known Bible incident to show of what stuff Wilsonians are expected to be made of.

A GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

I was among the proud participants in this morning's ceremony and a few of us, including a Councillor, were speculating about the healthy repurcusssions that the Wilson College achievement was going to have on sister institutions.

We, the ex-Wilsonians, would rather see the college closed down for all times to come than hear of these ugly rumours about apologies and withdrawals."

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Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

DESH SEWIKA SANGH

—:o:—

There will be an inspection of the Charkha Classes to-day (Saturday) between 2 to 5 p.m. in the Parel and Dadar area.

The Desh Sewikas are going to picket the Fort area to-day and on Monday the 8th inst. After Monday they will return to their legitimate work of converting our own people.

Sewikas of New Charni Road and Girgaum groups are requested to be at Sukhanand's Dharamshala at 10-30 a.m. to-day the 6th Sept.

CONGRESS BRANCH FOR DOCK WORKERS.

—:o:—

A SPECIAL BRANCH OF THE BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE for the Dock workers will be opened at Keshawji Building, Carnac Bunder opp B.B. & C.I. Railway Goods Depot on Monday the 8th inst. at 6 p.m (S.T.)

The Opening Ceremony will be performed by Mrs. Ramibai Kamdar, the President of the B.P.C.C.

Commencing To-day.

Sunset is the promise for dawn.

The dark days of miseries and slavery are over and the day has dawned! The first ray of the Sun touches now the free country!

O ye Sons and daughters, awake to-day to find yourselves totally Free! But who brought this Freedom: A WOMAN! She is no more a doll to play with, she is a real partner in facing world's difficulties.

Directed by

Mr. Kanjibhai Rathod.

Photographed by

Mr. Chaturbhai Patel.

Kohinoor United Artists present

"Valiant Princess"

Cast:—Miss GULAB

Mr. Gangaram

,, Pawar

,, Ghanshyam

,, Apte

In this film a Rajput princess makes a chapter in History The story depicts the mad tyranny of a Suba, who is challenged by a valiant Princess. An Eye for an Eye!

For vengeance sake, a daughter rushes forth on the Battlefield. This film is real, it lives, it vibrates in time with the song of life, it rushes with dramatic conflict. It whips with cutting truth

Come and See this Masterpiece of Indian Art

Majestic Cinema, GIRGAM.

POLICE CHARGE SCHOOLBOYS: SEVERAL INJURED

Sequel To Gandhi Day Demonstration.

The observance of the Gandhi Day was marred by incident on Friday afternoon when the police charged on schoolboy demonstrators in front of the Wilson High School at Khetwadi in which two boys received severe injuries and several boys were hurt.

The students of the School met in the Jinnah Hall under the presidency of Mr. Yusuf Meherali, and condemned the action.

It was alleged at the meeting that Mr. Cristie, the Headmaster of the School, 'phoned for the police when some boys held demonstrations in front of the School. Thereupon several sergeants and constables from the Lamington Road Police Station arrived on the scene, and started the charge on the boys. The meeting insisted that Mr. Cristie must tender an unqualified apology to the students for seeking the intervention of the police and causing the students to be beaten.

SEQUEL TO DEMONSTRATION.

From enquiries it appears that some students of Khetwadi Municipal School held demonstrations in front of the Wilson School and shouted out asking the students to come out of their classes. This found response from the students who came out in large numbers. This is alleged to have perturbed Mr. Cristie, the Headmaster who, it is alleged, 'phoned for the police.

The police arrived on the scene and dispersed the students by a cane charge in which two boys received serious injuries. They were removed to the Congress Hospital.

After the police charge, Mr. Herbert, Principal of the School, is said to have expressed regret for the incident and also stated that he at least had not sent for the police. Thereupon the boys alleged that Mr. Cristie had sent for the police and that he must tender an apology to the students.

SUPER CINEMA

—:o:—

To Open To-night.

—:o:—

Cinema-goers will be glad to learn of the opening of the New Super Cinema To-day (Saturday) is the day of the opening of this Super Cinema, situated opposite the London Hotel—Charni Road Junction and the Cinema is sure to be a really delightful rendezvous of the elite of Bombay, today and henceforth.

The first picture to be shown is a French masterpiece—Palaces—an unique production starring Huguete Duffos—, of Konigsmark fame. It is a beautiful silent picture, full of elegiance and romance, vividly portraying human nature in all its phases. There is expected a considerable rush during the Parsi New Year Holidays, and this venture of his, we heartily wish Mr. Ratanji Dorabji every success.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Sept. 5.

Silver ready	16	12	0
Higher	0	3	0
Silver Forward	16	12	0
Higher	0	3	0

Tone of market:—India bought.

—:o:—

BOMBAY PRICES

Bombay, Sept. 5.

Bhadrava	47	7	0
Ashwin	47	3	0

ALL BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS RALLY.

There will be a rally of all Volunteers of Bombay in the Congress House to-day (Saturday) the 6th instant at early morning 6-30 when the President of the B. P. C. C. and other leaders will inspect them and give instructions for future work. Attendance is compulsory.

MEETING OF MERCHANTS.

A meeting of all the merchants and traders dealing in mill and gin stores will be held at the Congress House at 4-30 p.m. today (Saturday) under the auspices of the Boycott Committee. All those dealing in these commodities are cordially invited.

A meeting of all the merchants dealing in matches will be held at the Congress House on Sunday the 7th instant at 7.30 p.m. under the auspices of the Boycott Committee. All the merchants dealing in the matches are cordially invited.

—:o:—

BOMBAY YOUTH LEAGUE.

—:o:—

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Youth League will be held on Saturday the 20th September at 4-30 p.m. to consider the following business.

(1) Minutes of the last meeting.

(2) Annual General Report and the Audited statement of Accounts.

(3) Election of Office-bearers for the Year 1930-1931.

(4) Any other business of which Seven Days Notice is given.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

S. S. Ranpura with the English mails sails at 1 p.m.

Educational Reforms Circle Meeting, Alexandra Girls' English Institution, Wandby Road, 5 p.m.

MONDAY, September 8.

Parsi New Year Day: (Yezdezardi (1300) Banks closed.

CHARITY CONCERT.

Under the auspices of the 'Parel Jolly Boys' a musical concert will be held at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Poibavdi, Parel, today (Saturday) at 9-30 p.m. in aid of the St. Aloyius Christian Association, Savantwadi.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special and common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

FOR WILSONIANS.

There will be a meeting of the students of the Wilson College today (Saturday) at 5 p.m. in the

In aid of
The Hindusani Seva Dal

—:o:—

a variety entertainment will be performed at
THE BLAVATSKY LODGE HALL
(French Bridge)
on
Sunday, September 7.
from 3 to 6 p.m. and 8-30 to 11-30 p.m.
under the auspices of
THE GIRGAUM NATIONAL AMATEURS.
Mr. Y. J. Meherally will open the function.
PROF. NARAYAN RAO VYAS
will entertain the audience in addition to the interesting shows arranged by the Amateurs.

Peoples' Jinnah Hall, only Wilsonians admitted.

IN HONOUR OF MR. C. R. SHROFF.

The Office of the Central Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., will remain closed to-day (Saturday) on account of the incarceration of Mr. Chhotalal Ramdas Shroff, ex-M.L.C., and one of the Directors of our Society.

FLAG HOISTING IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

To-day's Functions.

—:o:—

The Special Parel Branch of the B. P. C. C. has arranged a special Zenda Vandan ceremony today (Saturday), it being a holiday to the mill workers at 3-30 in the morning at Kasar Baug Maidan, near the B. D. D. Naigaum Chawls at Poibavdi. After the Flag ceremony is over the tenants of these chawls will hoist the National Flag in their respective rooms as the Collector of Bombay, it is understood, has instructed his staff not to allow the tenants to hoist it.

TO-MORROW'S FUNCTIONS

The National Flag hoisting ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) between 5 and 9 a.m.

(1) Champa Galli.
(2) Gamdevi Mandir.
(3) Teju Kaya's Chawl, New Nagpada.
(4) Kakadwadi.
(5) Ratan House Girgaum Back Road.
(6) At Malabar Hill.
(7) Patel Building, Parel.
(8) Ramchandra Building, Girgaum (Near Portuguese Church).

—:o:—

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

The adjourned meeting of the Council of B. P. C. C. will be held at 7-30 p.m. (S. T.) to-day in the Congress House.

Latest Cotton Prices.

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Building, 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

—:o:—

NEW YORK MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

New York, Sept. 5.

Previous closing rate	11.46
To-day's opening rate	11.52
Difference	plus .06
To-day's closing rate	11.66
Difference	plus .20

Broach expectations A-M Rs. 216

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY NEW 1931.

Liverpool, Sept. 5.

Previous closing rate	6.16
To-day's opening rate	6.19
Difference	plus .03
To-day's closing rate	6.17
Difference	plus .07

The VULCAN INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
100% Indian Office
FOR
Fire, Motor, Marine Insurance.
Apply to—
J. C. SETALVAD & CO.,
MANAGING AGENTS,
Fort, BOMBAY.

The Industrial & Prudential
ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE, Jehangir Wadia Building, Fort, BOMBAY.
PURELY A SWADESHI CONCERN.
Capital (Paid up) .. Rs. 2,18,700
Uncalled Capital .. Rs. 16,03,800
Life Assurance Fund Rs: 17,58,963
Reserve Fund .. Rs. 1,06,619
Permanent Disability benefits free.
K. C. DESAI, B.A., LL. B.
Manager.

SUPERIOR
Swadeshi Mill-made Dhotis
OF
INDIAN MILL-MADE YARN
of
OSTRICH
50 ins. Width, Length 8, 9 & 10 yds.
Obtainable from
KESHAVJEE RAMJEE LUCKMIDAS,
Krishna Chowk, Mooljee Jetha Market, Bombay 2
and
LEADING STORES.

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Whose sweeping successes in LAST EXAMINATIONS as well as DURING PREVIOUS THIRTY YEARS are not limited to any one single examination, but cover all the Professional and General Diplomas in Commerce IN MANY OF WHICH ITS STUDENTS ARE THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL INDIAN INSTITUTE STUDENTS.
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AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.
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or
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REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY
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Two Attractive Flats To Let.
to Vegetarian Hindus, Monthly Rent Rs. 220, 185, for Permanent Tenants, in Raval Building, Lamington Road, opposite N. Powell and Co.
Apply OWNER, Third Floor.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
Jehangir Wadia building,
51, Esplanade Road.
SUNDAY, 7th September, at 6 p.m.
Public Lecture.
AGNI-ATAR—BAPTISM BY FIRE.
Who is the Fire-Lord?
What is Fire-Worship?
How does Fire Purify?
Entrance Free. No Collections
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1930

HONOUR FIRST.

—:o:—

The Peace negotiations have broken down and our Simla correspondent says that not even crocodile tears have been shed by official, for the simple reason that, with few exceptions none of them took the negotiations seriously. The imprisoned Congress leaders in their letter to Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar express their gratitude to them for undertaking the duty of trying to effect a settlement. We endorse this tribute but we cannot help pointing out that, before embarking on their mission, Shriyuts Sapru and Jayakar failed to realise that "there was no symptom of conversion of the English official world, that it is India's men and women who must decide what is best for India." Maulana Abul Kalam Azad characterised peace talks as fraudulent. That the characterisation was true is brought into relief, by the Viceroy's reply to the Peace missionaries. For, on the main constitutional issue Lord Irwin still continues to indulge in vague generalities and says: "I regard the discussion on the basis of proposals contained in this letter as impossible." As Pundits Jawaharlal and Motilal point out, quite apart from the Viceroy's letter, the recent activities of the Government of India clearly indicate that the Government has no desire for peace. The official apologia for declaring the Congress Working Committee illegal and arresting the leaders at Delhi is too weak even for Government's weekly appreciation of the situation in India which it forms a part. "At a meeting held subsequently in Bombay the Committee," we read, "showed clearly that they were opposed to the abandonment of the Civil Disobedience movement and determined to continue their lawless activities without regard to the damage, economic and otherwise, that it is causing to the country." Yet no action was taken for almost a full month after the Bombay resolutions. Why? And what was it that suddenly awakened Government to their sense of duty two days prior to the meeting and that too while conversations were actually going on between the Viceroy and Sjts Sapru and Jayakar? "Civil Disobedience without regard to the damage economic and otherwise" may usually serve as a plausible excuse. But in this case it is too thin to cloak the real facts about the war on the Congress.

For it is a well-known fact that the progressive intensification of the campaign against the Congress as an organisation has been a faithful reflection of the success of reactionary hostility to India. It began with the Haig-Faz-Husain combination which sent Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Mahmud to jail. And it reached its nadir when the combination, reinforced by the Europeans in India and their friends in England, saw such essentially peace-loving Congress leaders as Dr. Ansari and Pandit Malaviya safe behind the prison bars. The hastray have been indecent, the methods crude. But all is fair in war—even invitations to the Round Table Conference before the end of the peace talks—and reaction was fighting for its very existence with its back to the wall. It has succeeded, for the time being. For having thus prepared the "atmosphere" it sent with high hopes, a well-prepared cake of grit if not a stone to Gandhiji, when he was begging for bread. He has rejected it. The embodiment of India's soul which is yearning passionately for freedom could not but reject the promise of silken fetters as substitutes for iron ones. The National demand as formulated by the Congress leaders is the minimum compatible with the country's honour. They know that the time is not ripe for honourable settlement because there is no change of heart on the part of the Government, but the proposals they have made show how they have left no stone unturned to explore every chance for an honourable peace. We challenge any disinterested student of affairs to prove that there is any element of extravagance in the proposals made by the Congress leaders. But what is Lord Irwin's reply? On the most vital issue he merely reiterates his previous vague statement which, as the leaders rightly say, may be made to mean anything or nothing. So far as this constitutional issue is concerned the country will fully endorse the two Pundits' view that there can be no question of safeguards, but adjustments there necessarily must be for transference of power but that these must be determined by India's representatives. The obstacle to peace consists in the fundamental difference on the pivotal issue. Lord Irwin and the Government he represents deny India the right to self-determination, under the camouflage of a "free Conference."

The amazing thing is that some among non-Congressmen who have always been profuse and unequivocal in their acknowledgment of the position and rights of the Congress and Gandhiji, should now be willing to take upon themselves the task of "representing" India in the teeth of the Nation's opposition. We beg of them not to insult themselves and their country by going to London to speak for her when she has given them no authority to do so. In his address to the Legislative Assembly the Viceroy said: "I believe, as I have said often, that the right and best solution of the riddle of India will be found only by Great Britain and India joining together in the search. . . ." His Excellency has clearly changed—or he has been made to change—his convictions and he is assisting in the preparations of a "search" by Great Britain alone. But that is no reason why our own country should be a party to the virtual exclusion of India. Peace is invaluable and no country yearns for it more than India. But honour is more precious than peace and there will be millions in the country who will echo the words of Pundit Jawaharlal that the last few months "have made life worth living and our prosaic existence has developed something of epic greatness in it." Life is always worth living if it is spent in the achievement of Freedom.

—:o:—

UNWARRANTED BAN.

—:o:—

The members of the Ranpur Committee of Inquiry into the recent alleged police excesses at that place who visited it on August 30 and were arrested for having defied the prohibitory order of the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, were sentenced on Monday by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Dhanduka. Srimati Sarladevi Ambalal, the wife of the well-known Ahmedabad millowner, Mr. Ambalal Sarabhai, and Srimati Sonuben were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to serve a month and a half of simple imprisonment. Three other accused, Messrs. Mavlankar, C. P. Diwan and Balubhai Jamnadas, were sentenced each to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default to suffer additional imprisonment of a month and a half. The high social standing of all the accused, the public-spirited object they had in view and their amazing arrest naturally caused considerable public interest in the case against them. The people of Gujarat are determined to inquire into the allegations regarding police excesses at Ranpur and if their first attempt is thus arbitrarily frustrated by officialdom by putting an unwarrantable ban on the inquiry through the imprisonment of the Committee first appointed, they have formed another, under the chairmanship of Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai, a prominent millowner of Ahmedabad. The second Committee also includes prominent mill-owners and citizens of Ahmedabad and the composition of the two Committees brings into relief the contrast between the attitude of the mill-owners of Ahmedabad and those in Bombay who have not yet raised a little finger even to protest against the repressive policy of the authorities.

The public is entitled to demand an explanation from the Government of Bombay regarding the necessity of the ban imposed upon the Ranpur Inquiry Committee, all of whose members have been now convicted. The order served upon them under section 144 states that their inquiry was "likely to cause annoyance to Mr. Shahabaddin Kazi", the Sub-Inspector of Police and to "other members of the police" and also to cause "disturbance of public tranquility". This is an egregious argument put forward to stop an inquiry which may be to officialdom's dislike, but is it seriously contended by Government that the public must not hold their inquiries because they may cause "annoyance" to their subordinates? And it was a gross insult to the members of the Committee to suggest that their being in session would cause "a disturbance of public tranquility". On the contrary, officialdom's unwarranted embargo upon its inquiry has caused that very uneasiness in the public mind, which the inquiry would have been likely to allay. The action of the Government is likely to strengthen the suspicion in the mind of the public that they are anxious to prevent independent and impartial investigation being made in regard to the activities of the Ranpur police.

MR. K. T. SHAH'S CANDIDATURE

—:o:—

Professor K. T. Shah, whose unwarranted deprivation of his post as University Professor of Economics through the arbitrary and widely resented action of the Bombay University Syndicate resulted in the termination of his 'ex-officio' membership of the Senate, is offering himself as a candidate at the ensuing elections to that body through the Graduate Voters' Constituency. It is the duty of every graduate voter to see that Prof. Shah is elected. Prof. Shah deserves the favour of his constituents not only because they will be appreciating the brilliance of his academic and research work and his sturdy nationalism but also because in electing him to the Senate the Graduate Voters' Constituency will be recording its protest against the policy of those obscurantists in the Syndicate who succeeded in ousting him out of the professorship he held for nine years with great distinction. We cordially endorse the appeal that Dr. Jivraj Mehta and Mrs. Mansa Mehta have issued in support of Prof. Shah's candidature. He deserves the "first preference vote" of every Graduate voter.

INDIA'S RIGHT TO SECEDE FROM EMPIRE.

One Of The Terms For R. T. Conference.

(Continued from page 1.)

liminary conversation and an agreement as to the minimum by which they should stand under all circumstances. I reserve to myself the liberty, when the occasion arises, of testing every Swaraj scheme by its ability to satisfy the object underlying the eleven points mentioned in my letter to the Viceroy.

(Sd.) M. K. GANDHI.
23-7-30, YERAVDA CENTRAL PRISON.

COVERING LETTER.

The following is Mr Gandhi's covering letter to Pandit Motilal Nehru:—

ROUGHEST DRAFT ON MAHATMAJI'S TERMS.

"My position is essentially awkward. Being temperamentally so built I cannot give a decisive opinion on matters happening outside the prison walls. What I have, therefore, given to our friends is the roughest draft of what is likely to satisfy me personally. You may not know that I was disinclined to give anything to Mr. Slocombe and wanted him to discuss things with you but I could not resist his appeal and let him publish the interview before seeing you.

JAWAHARLAL'S MUST BE FINAL VOICE.

At the same time I do not want to stand in the way of an honourable settlement if the time for it is ripe. I have grave doubts about it, but, after all, Jawaharlal's must be the final voice. You and I can only give our advice to him. What I have said in my memorandum given to Sir Tej Bahadur and Mr Jayakar is the utmost limit to which I can go but Jawaharlal and for that matter also you may consider my position to be inconsistent with the intrinsic Congress policy or the present temper of the people. I should have no hesitation in supporting any stronger position upto the letter of the Lahore resolution. You need, therefore, attach no weight to my memorandum unless it finds an echo in the hearts of you both. I know that neither you nor Jawaharlal were enamoured of the eleven points brought out in my first letter to the Viceroy. I do not know whether you still have the same opinion. My own mind is quite clear about them. They are to me the substance of independence. I should have nothing to do with anything that would not give the nation power to give immediate effect to them. In restricting myself to the three only, in the memorandum, I have not waived the other eight. But the three are now brought out to deal with civil disobedience. I would be no party to any truce which would undo the position which we have arrived to-day.

Yours, Sincerely.
M. K. GANDHI.
23|7|30, Yeravda Mandir."

Accordingly on the 27th and 28th July we saw Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru at Naini Jail, Allahabad, and after a review of the entire position in the light of the Viceroy's letter and Mahatma Gandhi's note and the letter referred to above, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru gave us the following two documents to be taken to Mahatma Gandhi at Yeravda, Poona.

NEHRU'S NOTE GANDHIJI.

Memorandum dated 28th July 1930 by Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, Central Prison, Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, Central Prison, informed us of the various events Naini, Allahabad,

"We have had long conversations with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and they have in (2) which led to their seeking interviews with Gandhiji and with us in our respective prisons in order, if possible, to terminate or suspend the present hostilities between the people of India and the British Government. We appreciate their earnest despite for peace and would gladly explore all avenues which might lead to it provided such a peace was an honourable one for the people of India, who have already sacrificed so much in the national struggle and meant freedom for our country.

CAN'T ALTER CONGRESS DECISION.

As representatives of the Congress we have no authority to alter in any material particular its resolutions but we might be prepared under certain circumstances, to recommend a variation in the details provided the fundamental position taken up by the Congress was accepted.

INITIAL DIFFICULTY.

We are, however, faced with an initial difficulty. Both of us are in prison and for sometime past have been cut off from the outside world and the national movement. One of us for nearly three months was not allowed any daily newspaper. Gandhiji has also been in prison for several months. Indeed almost all our colleagues of the original Working Committee of the Congress are in prison and the Committee itself has been declared an illegal organisation. Of the 360 members of the All-India Congress Committee which is the final authority in the National Congress organisation, subject only to the full session of the Congress, probably 75 per cent are in prison.

Cut off as we are from the national movement we cannot take upon ourselves the responsibility of taking a definite step without the fullest consultation with our colleagues and especially with Gandhiji. As regards the Round Table Conference we feel that it is unlikely to achieve anything unless an agreement on all vital matters is previously arrived at. We attach great importance to such an agreement which must be definite and there must be no room for misunderstanding or misinterpretation.

CONSULTATION WITH COLLEAGUES ESSENTIAL.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr Jayakar have made it very clear and Lord Irwin has also stated in his published letter to them that they are acting on their own behalf and cannot commit him or his Government. It is, however, possible that they may succeed in paving the way to such an agreement between the Congress and the British Government. As we are unable to suggest any definite terms for truce without consulting Gandhiji and other colleagues we refain from discussing the suggestions made by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar and by Gandhiji in the note of his dated 3rd July which has been shown to us. We might, however, say we agee generally with Mahatma Gandhi's second and third points. But we should like details of these points and specially his point (1) to discuss with him and others before we can finally make our suggestions. We suggest that this note of ours be treated as confidential and be shown only to such persons as see Mahatma Gandhi's note dated 23|7|30.

JAWAHARLAL'S LETTER TO GANDHIJI.

Letter dated 28|7|30 from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Central Prison Naini, Allahabad to Mahatma Gandhi, Yerovada Jail, Poona.

Central Prison
Naini 28|7|30.

My dear Bapuji.—

It is a delight to write to you again after a long interval even though it will be from one prison to another. I would like to write at length but I am afraid I cannot do so at present. I shall therefore confine myself to the matter in issue. Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar came yesterday and had a long interview with father and me. To-day they are coming again. As hey have already put us in possession of all facts and shown us your note and letter, we felt we could discuss the matter between us two and arrive at some decision even without waiting for the second interview. Of course if anything new turns up at the second interview we are prepared to vary any previously formed opinion.

FATHER AND SON AGREE.

Our conclusions for the time being are given in a note which we are giving to Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. This is more or less brief but it will, I hope, give you some idea of how our minds are working. I might add that father and I are in full agreement in regard to what our attitude should be.

AN INCONSISTENT POSITION

I might confess that your point (1) regarding the constitutional issue has not won me over nor does father fancy it. I do not see how it fits in with our position or our pledges or with the realities of to-day. Father and I entirely agree with you that we can be "no parties to any truce which would undo 'the position at which we have arrived to-day". It is because of this that the fullest consideration is essential before any final decision is arrived at.

I must confess I do not see an appreciable advance yet from the other side and I greatly fear a false or weak move on our part.

"I DELIGHT IN WARFARE".

I am expressing myself moderately. For myself I delight in warfare. It makes me feel that I am alive. The events of the last four months in India have gladdened my heart and have made me prouder of Indian men and women and even children than I have ever been, but I realise that most people are not warlike and like peace and so I try hard to suppress myself and take a peaceful view. May I congratulate you on the new India you

(Continued on page 9.)

NOTES OF THE DAY

—:o:—

Separate Political Entity.

The Liberal group in the House of Commons numbers only four but cannot forget that in the absence of the particular variety of electoral reform which its leader, Mr. Lloyd George, favours, it may have a substantial turnover of votes at a general election but in three-cornered contests its chances of securing seats remain meagre. So it has no use for a Lib-Lab. Pact, the existence of which has naturally evoked satirical comment in the Tory Press and induced an attitude of smug superiority amongst Mr. MacDonald's followers. At the meeting of the Council of the National Liberal Federation at Torquay next month a resolution is to be moved reaffirming "the complete independence of the Labour Party" and renewing "its insistence upon its maintenance as a separate political entity and Parliamentary force." The manifesto issued by the Executive Committee of the Federation reaffirms the Liberals' faith in "Empire development by means other than tariffs." All this indicates that with the ample funds at his command Mr. Lloyd George intends, at a time convenient to himself, to force a general election and hopes to bring Liberalism, if not to power, at least to a political eminence which it sadly lacks to-day. But he will be in no hurry in choosing the convenient moment.

Gandhiji's "Ignorance."

The terms which, according to a London paper, were supposed to have been offered by Gandhiji to Lord Irwin through Sjts. Sapru and Jayakar have irritated the Parliamentary correspondent of an Anglo-Indian contemporary. He, therefore, remarks with withering contempt: "The comment is apt that when Mr. Gandhi's study of our constitutional arrangements has further advanced, he will learn that there is a nation behind any Parliamentary majority in this country." This alleged ignorance, however, is not Gandhiji's sole monopoly. Unfortunately for "our Constitutional arrangements," it is shared by such men as Mr. Henderson, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Lord Rothermere and Sir Herbert Samuel. But be that as it may, the omniscience of this correspondent is defective in two respects. He does not know what he is talking about and he has yet to learn that there is a nation behind Gandhiji.

Aggression And Conciliation.

Writing on "an end of peace talks" the Calcutta "Statesman" seeks to prove with the aid of "the chronology of events" that Congress has always been guilty of "aggression" and that "conciliation" has all been on the side of Government. "It is well to remember," it says, "that it was after and not before the offer of the Conference that the Civil disobedience movement was launched, the declaration for independence was confirmed and the boycott was organised." There is, however, another set of events which we should like to give in their chronological order. The Delhi manifesto welcomed the Viceroy's announcement, interpreting it as an offer of Dominion Status. There was no response. The leaders saw the Viceroy on December 23 and begged him for some assurances. But this perfectly reasonable request was refused. Congress had to take the Lahore decision. Yet inspite of those decisions Gandhiji again pleaded for peace in his interview with Mr. George Slocombe. His appeal fell on deaf ears, so also the offer of Pandit Motilal Nehru. No comment is necessary except that if the oft repeated demand that complete freedom, which is India's birthright, shall be guaranteed to her is a crime then the Congress is most certainly guilty of "aggression" against those who have been seeking "conciliation" through the denial of that demand.

For India's Safety.

"Do our political leaders know how much we are despised all over the world? Even the Chinese and and Japanese hate us." This from a letter, signed "Impartiality," in an Anglo-Indian contemporary. The letter is a plea against freedom for India on the brilliant ground, among others, that America will not "snatch India from the hands of Britain" "so long as she (America) has two hostile powers on her two sides." This knowledge of naval strategy is very attractive and so is the conclusion that India must remain in British hands. But it is a pity that "a despised England-returned Indian," as the writer calls himself, should not know why "we are despised all over the world." He has undoubtedly "seen something of the world" but learnt nothing.

JAWAHARLAL CALLS FOR RELEASE OF MEERUT ACCUSED.

(Continued From Page 8.)

have created by your magic touch? What the future will bring I know not but the past has made life worth living and our prosaic existence has devveloped something of epic greatness in it.

IMMEDIATE POWER TO NATION.

Sitting here in Naini Jail I have pondered on the wonderful efficacy of non-violence as a weapon and have become a greater convert to it than ever before. I hope you are not dissatisfied with the response of the country to the non-violence creed. Despite occasional lapses the country has struck to it wonderfully, certainly far more grimly than I had expected. I am afraid I am still somewhat of a protestant regarding your elevent points, not that I disagree with any one of them; indeed, they are important. Yet I do not think that they take the place of independence but I certainly agree with you that we should have "nothing to do with anything that would not give the nation the power to give immediate effect to them."

Father had been unwell for the last eight days ever since he took an injection. He has grown very weak. his long interview last evening tired him out.

(Sd.) JAWAHARLAL.

"Please do not be anxious about me. It is only a passing touble and I hope to get over it in two or three days. Love.

(Sd.) MOTILAL NEHRU.

We have had another talk with Dr. Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. At their desire we have made some alterations in our not but they do not make any vital difference. our position is quite clear and I have no doubt whatever about it. I hope you will appreciate it."

SO MOTILAL NEHRU.

8. Accordingly Mr. Jayakar alone saw Mr. Gandhi on July 31 and August 1st and 2nd. when Mr. Gandhi dictated to him the following note.

MAHATMA GANDHI'S POSITION.

"(1) No constitutional scheme would be acceptable to Mr. Gandhi which did not contain a clause allowing India the right to secede from the Empire at her desire and another clause which gave the right and power to India to deal satisfactorily with his eleven points.

(2) The Viceroy should be made aware of this position of Mr. Gandhi in order that the Viceroy shopld not consider later that these views of Mr. Gandhi had taken him by surprise when they were urged at the Round Table Conference.

(3) The Viceroy should also be made aware that Mr. Gandhi would insist at the Round Table Conference on the clause giving India the right to have examined by an independent tribunal all British claims and concessions given to Britishers in the past."

After that a joint interview too

After that a joint interview took place at Yeravda Jail, Poona, on the 13th, 14th and 15th August between us on the one hand and Mahatma Gandhi, Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru, Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Dr. Mahmood, Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, and Mrs. Naidu on the other. As a result of our conversations with them on these occasions the Congress leaders gave us a letter with permission to show it to the Biceroy. This letter is set out below:—

"Yeravda Central Prison, 15/8/30.

Dear friends,

CONGRESS LEADERS' LETTER.

We are deeply grateful to you for having undertaken the duty of trying to effect a peaceful settlement between the British Government and the Congress. After having persued the correspondence between yourself and His Excellency the Viceroy and having had the benefit of protracted talks with you and having discussed among ourselves we have come to the conclusion that the time is not yet ripe for securing a settlement honourable for our country.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE IS NOT HARMFUL.

Marvellous as has been the hass awakening during the past five months and great as have been tht sufferings of the people, among all grades and classes representing different creeds, we feel that the sufferings have been neither sustained enough nor large enough for the immediate attainment of the end. Needless to mention that we do not in any way share your view or the Viceroy's that civil disobedience has harmed the country or that it is ill-timed or unconstitutional.

A PEACEFUL REVOLT.

English history teems with instances of bloody revolts whose praises Englishmen have sung unstintingly and taught us to do likewise. It, therefore, ill becomes the Viceroy or any intelli comes the Viceroy or any intelligent Englishment to condemn a revolt that is, in intention and that has overwhelmingly remained in execution, peaceful. But we have no desire to quarrel with condemnation, whether official or unofficial of the present Civil Disobedience campaign.

The wonderful mass response to the movement is, we hold, its sufficient ustification. What is, however, the point here is the fact that we gladly make common cause with you in wishing, if it is at all possible, to stop or suspend Civil Disobedience. It can be no pleasure to us needlessly to expose men, women and even children of our country to imprisonment, lathi charges, and worse. You will, therefore, believe us when we assure you, and through you the Viceroy that we would leave no stone unturned to explore any and every channel for an honourable peace.

DISTRUST THE PEONS INTENTIONS.

But we are free to confess that a syet we see no sign on the horizon. We notice no symptom of the conversion of the English official world to the view that it is India's men and women who must decide what is best for India. We distrust the pious declarations of good intentions often well meant, of officials. The ages long exploitation by the English of the people of this ancient land has rendered them almost incapable of seeing the ruin, moral, economic and political, of our country which this exploitation has brought about. They cannot persuade themselves to see that the one thing needful for them to do is to get off our backs and do some reparation for the past wrongs by helping us to grow out of the dwarfing progress that has gone for a century of British domination. But we know you and some of our learning countrymen think differently. You believe a conversion has taken place, at any rate sufficient to warrant participation in the proposed Conference. In spite, therefore, of the limitation we are labouring under, we would gladly co-operate with you to the extent of our ability. The following is the utmost response it is possible for us, circumstanced as we are to make to your friendly endeavour.

NATIONAL DEMAND.

We feel the language used by the Biceroy is too vague to emfm the Viceroy in the reply given to your letter about the proposed Conference is too vague to enable us to assess its value in the terms of the National Demand framed last year at Lahore. Nor are we in a position deman demfwyp mf in a position to say anything authoritative without a reference to a properly constituted meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress and if necessary to the A. I. C. C. But we can say that, for us individually no solution will be satisfactory unless

(A) it recognises in as many words the right of India to secede at will from the British Empire:

(B) it gives to India a complete National Government, responsible to her people including control of defence forces and economic control and covers all the eleven points raised in Gandhiji's letter to the Viceroy, and

(C) it gives to India the right torefer, if necessary, to an independent tribunal such British claims, concessions and the like, including the so-called public debt of India, as may seem to the National Government to be unjust or not in the interest of the people of India.

Note:—Such adjustments as may be necessitated in the interests of India during the transference of power to be determined by India's chosen representatives.

(2) If the foregoing appears to be feasible to the British Government and a satisfactory declaration is made to that effect we to the Vicerov, and (C) it gives to should recommend to the Working Committee the advisability of calling off of civil disobedience that is to say, disobedience of certain laws for the sake of disobedience. But peaceful picketing of foreign cloth and liquor will be continued unless Government themselves can enforce prohibition of liquor and foreign cloth. The manufacture of salt by the people will have to be continued and the penal clauses of the Salt Act should not be enforced. There will be no raids on Government or private salt depots.

(3) Simultaneously with the calling off of the Civil Disobedience (a) all Satyagrahi prisoners and other political prisoners convicted or under-trial who have not been guilty of violence or incitement to violence should be ordered to be released (b) Properties confiscated under the Salt Act, Press Act, Revenue Act, and the like should be restored. (c) Fines and securities taken from convicted Satyagrahis or under the Press Act should be refunded. (d) All officers including village officers who have resigned or who may

Note:—The foregoing sub-clauses ment Service should be reinstated. Civil Disobedience movement and have been dismissed during the who may desire to rejoin Governrefer also to the non-co-operation period.

(e) All Viceregal Ordinances should be repealed.

(4) The question of the Composition of the proposed Conference and of the Congress being represented at it can only be decided after the foregoing preliminaries are satisfactorily settled.

Yours, Sincerely.
Motilal Nehru,
M. K. Gandhi,
Sarojini Naidu,
Vallabhbhai Patel.
Jairamdas Daulatram.
Syed Mahomed,
Jawaharlal Nehru.

LETTER FROM WINTER ROAD.

Copy of a letter dated Bombay, 16th August, 1930:—

"We sent them the following reply from Winter Road, Malabar Hill, Bombay 16-8-30:—

Dear friends,

We desire to express our thanks to you all for the courteous and patient hearing which you have been good enough to give us on several occasions on which we visited you either at Poona or Allahabad. We regret we should have caused you so much inconvenience by these prolonged conversations and we are particularly sorry Pandit Motilal Nehru should have been put to the trouble of coming down to Poona at a time when his health was so bad. We beg formally to acknowledge receipt of the letter which you have handed us and in which you state the terms on which you are prepared to recommend to Congress calling off the Civil Disobedience and the participation in the Round Table Conference.

BASIS OF NEGOTIATIONS.

As we have informed you we took up this work of mediation on the basis of (1) the terms of the interview given by Pandit Motilal Nehru, then Acting President of the Congress to Mr. Slocombe in Bombay on 20|6|30 and particularly (2) the terms of statement submitted by Mr. Slocombe to Pandit Motilal Nehru in Bombay on 25|6|30 and approved by him (Pandit Motilal Nehru) as the basis of an informal approach to the Viceroy by us.

Mr. Slocombe forwarded both the documents to us and we thereupon approached His Excellency the Viceroy for permission to interview Mahatma Gandhi and Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru in order to explore the possibilities of settlements. A copy of second document referred to above has been taken by you from us. We now find the terms embodied in the letter you gave us on 14th instant are such that, as agreed between us it must be submitted to His Excellency the Viceroy for his consideration and we have to await his decision. We note your desire that material documents relating to these peace negotiations including your said letter to us should be published and we shall proceed to do ths after His Excellency the Vicerov has considered your letter.

A BAIT TO CONFERENCE.

Before we conclude, you will permit—us to say we had reasons to believe as we told you that with the actual calling off of Civil Disobedience Movement, the general situation would largely improve. non-violent political prisoners would be released, all Ordinances with the exception of those affecting Chittagong and Lahore Conspiracy Cases would be recalled and the Congress would get representation in the Round Table Conference larger than that of any other single political party. We need scarcely add that we emphasised also that in our opinion there was substantially no difference between the point of view adopted by Pandit Motilal Nehru in his interview and the statement, sent us by Mr. Slocombe with Pandit Motilal's approval and His Excellency the Viceroy's letter to us.

Yours, Sincerely,
Sd. T. B. Sapru.
Sd. M. R. Jayakar.

MR. JAYAKAR'S LONELY PILGRIMAGE.

Thereafter, Mr. Jayakar alone took the letter of the Congess leaders to Simla on 21st August and had conversations with the Viceroy. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru joined him on the 25th. We then had several interviews with the Viceroy and some members of His Council between 25th and 27th August. As a result of the same the Viceroy gave us a letter to show to Congress leaders at Allahabad and Poona.

Following is text of that letter.

VICEROY'S LETTER.

PATS THE BACKS OF MESSENGERS.

Viceregal Lodge, Simla, 28|8|30.

Dear Sir Tej Bahadur,

"I have to thank you for informing me of the results of the conversation held by Mr. Jayakar and yourself with Congress leaders now in prison and for sending me copies of their joint letter of 15th August and of your reply thereto. I should wish you and Mr. Jayakar both to know how great has been my appreciation of the spirit in which you have pursued your self-imposed public-spirited task o endeavouring to assist in restoration of normal conditions in India.

STILL BELIEVES IN INDIA'S TUTELAGE.

It is worth recalling the conditions under which you entered upon your undertaking. In my letter of 16th July I assured you it was the earnest desire of myself, my Government and I had no doubt also of His Majesty's Government to do everything we could to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree in the management of their own affars as could be shown to be consistent with making provision for those mattrs in regard to which they were not at present in a position to assume responsibility.

FAILS TO APPRECIATE CONGRESS POSITION.

It would be among the functions of the Conference to examine in the light of all material what those matters might be and what provision might be best be made for them. I had previously made two other points plain in my speech to the legislature on 9th July first, that those attending the Conference would have the unfettered right of examining the whole constitutional problem in all its bearings and secondly that any agreement at which the conference was able to arrive would form the basis of the proposals which His Majesty's Government would later submit to Parliament. I fear, as you will no doubt recognise, that the task you had voluntarily undertaken has not been assisted by the letter you have received from the Congress leaders.

THREAT

In view both of the general tone by which that letter is inspired and of its contents, as also of its bank refusal to recognise the grave injury to which the country has been subjected by the Congress policy, not the least in the economic field, I do not think any think any useful purpose would be served by my attempting to deal in detail with the suggestions there made and I must frankly say I regard the discussion on the basis of the proposals contained in the letter as impossible. I hope if you desire to see the Congress leaders again, you will make this plain.

NO GENERAL AMNESTY.

There is one further comment I must make upon the last paragraph of your reply to them dated 16th August. When we discussed these matters I said if Civil Disobedience movement was in fact abandoned I should not desire to continue the Ordinances (apart from those connected with Lahore Conspiracy Case and Chittagong) necessitated by the situation which "ex hypothesi" would no longer exist. But I was careful to make it plain that I was unable to give any assurance, if and when, the Civil Disobedience movement ceases, that local Governments would find it possible to release all persons convicted or under trial for offences in connection with the movement not involving violence and that while I should wish to see a generous policy pursued in this matter, the utmost that I could promise would be to move all the local Governments to consider with sympathy all cases individually on their merits.

Upon the point of your reference to representation of the Congress at the Conference, in the event of their abandoning Civil Disobedience movement and desiring to attend, my recollection is you explained the demand of the Congress was not for a freedominant, in the sense of majority, representation of the whole Conference and that I expressed the view that I should anticipate little difficulty in recommending to His Majesty's Government to secure that the Congress should be adequately represented. I added if events so developed I, should be ready to receive panel of names from leaders of the Congress Party of those whom they would regard as suitable representatives. I feel that you and Mr. Jayakar would desire to be clearly informed of the position of myself and my Government as it may be desirable that the letters should be published at an early date in order that public may be fully informed of the circumstances in which your efforts have failed to produce the result you hoped and they so certainly deserved.

Yours Sincerely,
IRWIN."

NO CONCESSION TO NATIONAL DEMAND.

The Viceroy also permitted us to mention to the Congress leaders the result of our conversations with him on certain specific points raised by us in connection with the letter of the Congress leaders. We left Simla on 28th August and interviewed Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Mahmood in Naini Jail, Allahabad on 30 and 31st August. We showed them the said letter to the Viceroy and placed before them the result of our conversations. We explained to them with reference to the several points raised in their letter to us of 15th August and not covered in Viceroy's letter of 28th August, that we had reason to believe from the conversations we had with the Viceroy that a settlement was possible on the following basis:—

(A) On the constitutional question the position would be as stated in 4 fundamental points in para 2 of the Viceroy's letter to us of 28th August.

(B) with reference to the question whether Mr. Gandhi would be allowed to raise at the Round Tab.e Conference question of India's right to secede from the Empire at will the position was as follows:—"As the Viceroy had stated in his said letter to us the Conference was a free conference and therefore any one could raise any point he liked. But the Viceroy thought it would be very unwise for Mr. Gandhi to raise this question now. If, however, he faced the Government of India with such a question the Viceroy would say the Goernment were not prepared to treat it as an open question. If in spite of this Mr. Gandhi desired to raise the question Government would inform the Secretary of State of his intention to do so at the Round Table Conference."

(c) As regards the right to raise the question at the Round Table Conference of India's liability to certain financial burdens and to get them examined by an independent tribunal the position was that the Viceroy could not entertain any proposition amounting to total repudiation of all debts; but it would be open to anyone to raise at the Round Table Conference any question as to any financial liability of India and to call for an examination.

(d) As regards granting relief against Salt Act the position of the Viceroy was that (1) Salt tax was going to be provincialised if the recommendation of the Simon Commission in that behalf was accepted and (2) there had already been a great loss of revenue and therefore the Government would not like to forego this source. But if the legislature was persuaded to repeal the Salt Act and if any proposal was put forward to make good the loss of revenue occasioned by such a repeal, the Viceroy and his Government would consider the question on its merits. It was not, however, possible for the Viceroy to condone open breaches of Salt Act as long as it was law. When goodwill and peace were restored and if Indian leaders desired to discuss with the Viceroy and his Government how best economic relief could be given to the poorer classes His Excellency the Viceroy would be glad to call a small conference of Indian leaders.

(e) With reference to picketing the position was if picketing amounted to nuisance to any class of people or was coupled with molestation or intimidation or use of force the Viceroy reserved to Government the right of taking such action as law allowed or taking such legal powers as might be necessary to meet any emergency that might arise. Subject to the above, when peace was established, the Ordinance against picketing would be withdrawn.

(f) With regard to re-employment of officers who resigned or had been dismissed during Civil Disobedience campaign the position was, this matter was primarily a question for the discretion of the local governments. Subject, however, to there being vacancies and as long as it did not involve dismissing men who had been employed by the Government during the period of their trouble and who had proved loyal, the local governments would be expected to re-employ men who had thrown up their appointments in a fit of excitement or who had been swept off their feet.

(g) As for restoration of printing presses confiscated under Press Ordinance there would be no difficulty.

(h) As regards restoration of fines and properties confiscated under Revenue Law that required closer definition. As to properties confiscated and sold under such law there might be rights of third parties involved. As to refunding of fines there were difficulties. In short all that the Viceroy could say was the local Governments would exercise their discretion with justice and take all circumstances into consideration and try to be as accommodating as they could.

As to release of prisoners the Viceroy had already explained his views in his letter to us dated 28th July.

We made clear to Pandits Motilal Nehru and Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Mahmood during their said two interviews with us that though the time before us was limited further progress with our negotiations was possible on the line sindicated above. They, however, expressed their unwillingness to accept any settlement on this basis and gave us a note for Mahatma Gandhi which is as follows:—

SECOND LETTER FROM NAINI TO YERAVADA.

Naini Central Prison 31-8-30.

"We have had further interviews with Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru yesterday and to-day and have had the advantage of long talks with them. They have given us copy of the letter dated 28th August addressed to them by Lord Irwin. In this letter it is stated clearly that Lord Irwin regards discussion on the basis of the proposals contained in our joint letter of 15th August to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar as impossible and under the circumstances he rightly concludes that their efforts have failed to produce any result. This joint letter, as you know, was written after full consideration by the signatories to it and represented the utmost they were prepared to go in their individual capacities.

We stated there that no solution would be satisfactory unless it fulfilled certain vital conditions and that satisfactory declaration to that effect was made by British Government. If such a declaration was made we would be prepared to recommend to the Working Committee the advisability of calling off Civil Disobedience provided simultaneously certain steps indicated in our letter were taken by the British Government in India. It was only after satisfactory settlement of all these preliminaries that the question of composition of the proposed London Conference and of the Congress being represented at it could be decided. Lord Irwin in his letter considers even the discussion on the basis of these proposals as impossible.

"GOVT. HAVE NO DESIRE FOR PEACE".

Under the circumstances there is or can be no common ground between us. Quite apart from the contents and tone of the letter the recent activities of the British Government in India clearly indicate that the Government has no desire for peace. The proclamation of the Working Committee as an illegal body in the Delhi Province soon after the meeting of it was announced to be held there and the subsequent arrest of most of its members can have that meaning and no other. We have no complaint against these or other arrests or other activities of the Government, uncivilised and barbarous, as we consider some of these to be. We welcome them but we feel we are justified in pointing out that the desire for peace, and the aggressive attack on the very body which is capable of giving peace and with which it is sought to treat, don't go well together.

"NATIONAL STRUGGLE MUST GO."

The proscription of the Working Committee all over India and attempt to prevent its meetings must necessarily mean that the national struggle must go on whatever the consequences and that there will be no possibility of peace for those who may have some authority to represent the people of India will be spread out in British prisons all over India Lord Irwin's letter and the action taken by the British Government make plain that the efforts of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar have been in vain. Indeed the letter and some of the explanations that have been given us take us back in some respects even from the position that was previously taken.

In view of this great hiatus that exists between our position and Lord Irwin's it is hardly necessary to go into details. But we should like to point out to you certain aspects of his letter. The first part of the letter is practically repetition of his speech in the Assembly and of the phrases used in his letter dated July 16 addressed to Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. As we pointed out in our joint letter this phraseology is too vague for us to assess its value. It may be made to mean anything or nothing. In our joint letter have made it clear that complete National Government, responsible to the people of India, including the control of defence forces and economic control, must be recognised as India's immediate demand. There is no question of what are usually called safeguards or any delay. Adjustments there necessarily must be for transference of power and in regard to these we stated that they were to be determined by India's chosen representatives.

With regard to India's right to secession at will from the British Empire and her right to refer British claims and concessions to independence tribunal, all we are told is that the Conference will be a free Conference and any point can be raised there. This is no advance on the previous statement made. We are further told, however, that if the British Government in India were definitely faced with the possibility of the former question being raised, Lord Irwin would say that they were not to treat it as an open question. All they could do was to inform the Secretary of State of our intention to raise the question at the Conference. With regard to the other proposition, we are told that Lord Irwin could only entertain the idea of a few individual financial transactions being subjected to scruting. While such scrutiny may take place in individual cases, its scope will have to extend to the whole field of British claims, including, as we have stated, the so-called public debt of India. We consider both these questions as of vital importance and previous agreement as mentioned in our joint letter seems to us essential.

UNSATISFACTORY REPLY.

Lord Irwin's reference to release of prisoners is very restricted and unsatisfactory. He is unable to give an assurance that all of non-violent Civil Disobedience prisoners even will be discharged. All he proposes to do is to leave the matter in the hands fo Local Governments. We are not prepared to trust in such a matter to the generosity or sympathy of Local Governments or local officials but apart from this, there is no reference in Lord Irwin's letter to other non-violent prisoners. There are a large number of Congressmen and others who were sent to prison for political offences prior to the Civil Disobedience movement.

RELEASE MEERUT ACCUSED

We might mention in this connection the Meerut Case prisoners also who have already spent a year and a half as under-trials. We have made it clear in our joint letter that all those should be released. Regarding Bengal and Lahore Case Ordinances, we feel that no exception should be made in their favour as suggested by Lord Irwin. We have not claimed the release of those political prisoners who may have been guilty of violence, not because we would not welcome their release, but because we felt that, as our movement was strictly non-violent, we would not confuse the issue, but the least we can do is to press for an ordinary trial for these fellow countrymen or ours, and not by an extraordinary court constituted by an Ordinance which denies them the Right of appeal and the ordinary privileges of an accused.

Amazing events including brutal assaults that have occurred even in the open court during the so-called trial make it imperative that the ordinary procedure should be followed. We understand that some of the accused in protest for the treatment accorded to them have been on hunger-strike for a long period and are now at death's door. The Bengal Ordinance, we understand, has been replaced by an Act of the Bengal Council. We consider this Ordinance and any act based on it most objectionable and the fact that an unrepresentative body like the present Bengal Council has passed it does not make it any the better. With regard to further picketing of foreign cloth and liquor shops, we are told that Lord Irwin is agreeable to the withdrawal of the Picketing Ordinance but he states that if he thinks it necessary, he will take fresh legal powers to combat picketing. Thus he informs us that he might re-enact the Ordinance or something similar to it, whenever he considers it necessary. The reply regarding the Salt Act and crtain other matters referred to in our joint letter is also wholly unsatisfactory We need not deal with it at any length here as you are an acknowledge expert on salt.

FUNDAMENTAL DIFFERENCE.

We would only say that we see no reason to modify our previous position with regad to these matters. Thus Lord Irwin has declined to agree to all the major propositions and many of the minor ones laid down in our joint letter. The difference in his outlook and ours is very great, indeed fundamental. We rape you will show this note to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel and Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram and in con-

Continued on next page.)

NOTICE.

—:o:—

Monday being Parsi New Year Day, the office of the "Bombay Chronicle" will remain closed. There will, therefore, be no issue of the paper on Tuesday.

WORKING COMMITTEE MEMBERS BEING TAKEN IN CONFIDENCE.

—:o:—

MALVIYAJI CONSULTED IN PEACE TALKS.

Agrees Fully With Position Taken By Gandhiji And Nehrus

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5.

I understand on good authority that from an early stage during the peace negotiations Mahatma Gandhi had expressed a wish that Pandit Malaviya should be fully informed of the correspondence and progress in connection with the peace pourparlers." At a later stage Mahatma Gandhi desired that Malaviyaji and some other members of the Working Committee also should be taken into confidence.

I understand, in this connection, that consequently Pandit Malaviya and other Congress leaders now in Delhi jail have been in touch with the course of the peace negotiations, and that they are in full agreement with the position taken up by Mahatma Gandhi and Nehrus.

Amusements.

HER LOVE LIKE A RED RED ROSE.
THAT NEWLY SPRUNG IN JUNE
HER LOVE LIKE A MELODY
THAT SWEETLY PLAYED IN TUNE.

Do you want to witness such Love, such Song—

Then see

Sharda's famous Production.
Coming to-day.

"KANAK-KANTA"

featuring
INDIAN DOUGLAS
MASTER VITHAL
and Miss LOBO
Time: 5, 7, 9, and 11.

Saturday and Sunday—Extra Show at 3 p.m.

Directed by KAPUR

Photography by CHIMANLAL LUHAR.

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Lamington Road.

ROYAL
Opera House,

SUNDAY, 7th at 3 p.m.
MONDAY, 8th at 3 p.m.
SATURDAY, 13th at 3 p.m.
Plans for the above fully booked.
ADDITIONAL PERFORMANCES.
SUNDAY, 7th at 9-30 p.m.
SATURDAY, 13th at 9-30 p.m.

The Parsi Elphinstone Dramatic Company
will present
Yazadegard Sheriar

An Historical Drama of the last Parsi King of Persia upto the setling of the first Parsi Emigrants in India.
WITH A CAST OF OVER 30 EUROPEAN ARTISTS
Singing and Playing INDIAN ROLES including
PATIENCE COOPER
NONNI SHIELDS
KATHLEEN SHIELDS
and several others
DANCES ARRANGED BY MADAME ASTROVA and MISS THERESE NEPEAN.
Plans at the Theatre.

LAST 2 DAYS! LAST 2 DAYS!!
AT THE BOMBAY THEATRE.
SAT., 6th 3 Shows:—
(28th) at 3-30 P.M., (29th) at 6-30 P.M.
(30th) at 9-30 P.M.
Prem-Devata

SUN., 7th 2 Shows:—
(19th) at 3-30 P.M.
(20th) at 6-30 P.M.
PURNA SWA-TANTRYA

At the
KIRLOSKAR THEATRE (Poona)
Prem-Devata—2 shows—Mon. 8th at 6-30 and 9-30 P.M.
Balmohan Sangit Mandali

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IMPERIAL CINEMA
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TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK.
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Miss ERMELINE and
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Extra Shows on Sat., Sun and Monday at 3 P.M.

Auction Sales.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF PRINTING PRESS KNOWN AS JOSHI ART PRINTING WORKS AT BAZAR GATE STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1133 of 1930 (Dongermal Jivanram vs. Girjashanker B. Joshi and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 15th instant, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at the above-mentioned place the Printing Press known as Joshi Art Printing Works consisting of lead cutting, perforating, stitching, calendar, cutting and printing machines, shelves containing English and Gujarati types, one lot blocks, office furniture such as cupboards, chairs, tables, copying press, etc.

The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.

SALE WILL TAKE PLACE AT OUR ROOMS.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VACANT PIECES OF LAND AT ANDHERI NEXT TO DR. N. N. KATRAK'S BUNGALOW AND VILLE PARLE.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver appointed in 1411 of 1928 (Tribhovandas vs. Bai Ratanbai and others), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

LOT NO. 1.—All that vacant piece of land situate at Andheri, admeasuring about 15,229 square yards (forming part of Survey No. 61, Pot No. 0, Hissa No. 1, part of entry No. 262D, Survey No. 113, Pot No. 2), and bounded on the East by the property of Jivanlal Chunilal and a private passage leading to Marzban Abad Road, on the West by the private passage, property of Raghunath Putlaji and the land of the executors of Tribhovandas Varjiwandas, on the North by the private passage and properties of Dr. N. N. Katrak and others and on the South by the private passage and the land of Gangadas Dayabhai.

LOT NO. 2.—(a) All that vacant piece of land of the Inamdari tenure situate at Ville Parle admeasuring on actual Survey 8,789 square yards, bearing Transfer No. 16090, Entry No. 834, etc., Survey No. 226, etc., Pot No. 11, etc., Falni No. 50 part, etc., and its area according to Government Records is 2 acres 27 gunthas and bounded on the East by the property of Maneckji Seervai and B. B. and C. I. Railway Lines, on the West by the property of the Executors of Tribhowandas Varjivandas, on the South by the properties of Maneckji Seervai and others and on the North by the properties of Hormusji Maneckji Mehta and another.

(b) All that vacant piece of land whereof the Wadias are Inamdars situate at Ville Parle, admeasuring about 53,748 square yards, bearing Entry No. 3142, etc., Survey No. 226, etc., Pot No. 2, etc., Falni No. 14, etc., and bounded on the East by the properties of Rustomji Maneckji and others, on the West by the properties of Rustomji Maneckji and others, on the North by the properties of Edulji Cursetji Banatwala and others, and on the South by the properties of Furdonji Palonji and others.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver, or to the undersigned.

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LEADERS EXPOSE VICEROY'S SOLICITUDE.

(Continued from previous page.)

sultation with them, give your reply to Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

WORKING COMMITTEE.

We feel that the publicaton of the correspondence must no longer be delayed and we are not justified in keeping the public in the dark. Even apart from the question of publication, we are requesting Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar to send copies of all the correspondence and relevent papers to Mr. Chaudhri Khaliq-Uz-Zaman, the Acting President of the Congress. We feel that we ought to take no steps without imfediate information being sent to the Working Committee, which happens to be functioning.

(Sd) MOTILAL. SYED MAHMOUD and JAWAHARLAL".

We accordingly saw Mr. Gandhi and other Congress leaders in Yerovada Jail, Poona on 3rd, 4th and 5th September, gave them the said letter and discussed the whole question with them. As a result of such conversations they gave us the statement which is reproduced below.

Yerovada Central Prison.
September 5, 1930.

Dear Friends:—We have very carefully gone through the letter written to you by His Excellency the Viceroy dated 28/8/30. You have kindly supplemented it with a record of your conversations with the Viceroy on the points not covered by the letter. We have equally carefully gone through the notes signed by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and sent by them through you. This note embodies their considered opinion on the said letter and conversations.

NO MEETING GROUND.

We gave two anxious nights to these papers and we had the benefit of a full and free discussion with you on all the points arising out of these papers. And as we have told you, we have all arrived at a definite conclusion. We see no meeting ground between the Government and the Congress as far as we can speak for the latter, being out of touch with the outside world.

We unreservedly associate ourselves with the opinion contained in the note sent by the distinguished prisoners in Naini Central Prison, but these friends expect us to give in our own words our view of the position finally reached in the negotiations for peace which you, with patriotic motives, have carried on during the past two months at considerable sacrifice of your own time and no less inconvenience to yourselves. We shall, therefore, allude as briefly as passible to the fundamental diculties that have stood in the way of peace being achieved.

VICEROY'S REPLY ANALYSED.

The Viceroy's letter dated 16/7/30 is, we have taken it, intended to satisfy, so far as may be, the terms of the interview whic Pandit Motilal gave to Mr. Slocombe on June 20 last and the statement submitted by Mr. Slocombe to him on June 25 and approved by him. We are unable to read in the Viceroy's language in his letter of July 16 anything like satisfaction of the terms of the interview or the said statement. Here are the revelant parts of the interview and the statement.

The Interview: "If the terms of the Round Table Conference are to be left open and we are expected to go to London to argue our case for Dominion Status, I should decline. If it was made clear, however, that the Conference would meet to frame a constitution for free India, subject to such adjstments of our mutual relations as are required by the special needs and conditions of India and our past association I for one, would be disposed to recommend to the Congress to accept the invitation to participate in the Conference. We must be masters of our household but we are ready to agree to reasonable terms for the period of transfer of power from a British Administration in India to a responsible Indian Government. We must meet the British people to discuss these terms as Nation to Nation and on equal footing."

The statement:—"Government would give a private assurance that they would support the demand for full responsible Government for India, subject to such mutual adjustments and terms of transfer as are required by the special needs and conditions of India and by her long association with Great Britain and as may be decided by the Round Table Conference".

VICEROY'S REPLY.

And here is the relevant part of the Viceroy's letter:—"It remains my earnest desire, as it is that of my Government, and I have no doubt also that of His Majesty's Government to do everything we can in our respective spheres to assist the people of India to obtain as large a degree of management of their own affairs as can be sown to be consistent with the making of provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility. What those matters may be and what provisions may best be made for them will engage the attention of the Conference but I have never believed that with mutual confidence on both sides, it should be impossible to reach an agreement."

VAST DIFFERENCE."

We feel that there is a vast difference between the two positions. Where Pandit Motilalji visualises free India a enjoying a status different in kind from the present as a result of deliberations at the proposed Round Table Conference, the Viceroy's letter merely commits him his Government and the British Cabinet to an earnest desire to assist India to obtain as large a decree of management of their own affairs as can be shown to be consistent with making provision for those matters in regard to which they are not at present in a position to assume responsibility.

THEIR MAXIMUM OFFER.

In other words the prospect held out by the Viceroy's letter is one of getting, at the most' something more along the lines of reforms commencing with those known to us as Lansdowne Reforms commencing with those kf forms. As we had the fear that our interpretation was correct in our letter of 15/8/30 signed also by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Syed Mahmud and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, we put our position negatively and said what would not in our opinion satisfy the Congress. The letter you have now brought from His Excellency reiterates the original position taken up by him in his first letter and, we are grieved to say, contemptuously dismisses our letter as unworthy of consideration and regards discussion on the basis of proposals contained in the letter as impossible.

RIGHT OF SECESSION.

You have thrown further light on the question by telling us that if Mr. Gandhi definitely faced the Government of India with such a question (i.e., the right of secession from the Empire at India's will), the Viceroy would say that they were not prepared to treat it as an open question. We on the other hand regard the question as the general point in any free constitution that India is to secure and one which ought not to need any argument. If India is now to attain full responsible Government or full self-Government or whatever other term it is to be known by, it can be only on an absolutely voluntary basis, leaving each party to sever partnership or association at will. If India is to remain no longer a part of the Empire but is to become an equal and free partner in the Commonwealth, she must feel the want and the warmth of that association and never otherwise. You will please deserve that this position is clearly brought out in the interview already allouded to by us. So long, therefore, as the British Government or the British people regard this position as impossible or untenable the Congress must, in our opinion, continue to fight for freedom.

GOVERNMENT MENTALITY.

The attitude taken up by the Viceroy over the very mild proposal made by us regarding the Salt Tax affords a further painful insight into the Government mentality. It is as plain as daylight to us that from the dizzy heights of Simla the rulers of India are unable to understand or appreciate the difficulties of the starving millions living in the plains, whose incessant toil makes Government from such a giddy height at all possible. If the blood of the innocent people split during the past five months to sustain the monopoly of a gift of nature, next in importance to poor people only to air and water, has not brought home to Government the conviction of its utter immorality, no conference of Indian leaders as suggested by the Viceroy can possibly do so.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

The suggestion that those who ask for the reveal of the monopoly should show source of equivalent revenue adds insult to injury. This attitude is an indication that if the Government can help it, the existing crushingly expensive system shall continue to the end of time. We venture further to point out that not only does the Government here but Governments all the world over openly condone breaches of messures which have become unpopular but, which, for technical or other reasons, cannot straight way be repealed.

We need not now deal with many other important matters in which too there is no adequate advance from the Viceroy to the popular position set forth by us. We hope we have brought out sufficient weighty matters in which there appears at present to be unbridgeable gulf between the British Government and the British Government and the Congress.

NO DISAPPOINTMENT.

There need, however, be no disappointment for the apparent failure of the peace negotiations. The Congress is engaged in a grim struggle for freedom. The nation has resorted to a weapon which the rulers being unused to it, will take time to understand and appreciate. We are not surprised that a few months of suffering has not converted them. The Congress desires harm to no single legitimate interest by whomsoever acquired. It has no quarrel with the Englishman as such, but it resents, and will resent with all moral strength at its command, the intolerable British domination.

Non-violence being assured to the end, we are certain of an early fulfilment of the national aspiration. This we say in spite of the bitter and often insulting language used by the powers-that-be in regard to civil disobedience.

THANKS!

Lastly, we once more thank you for the great pains you have taken to bring about peace, but we suggest that the time has not arrived when any further peace negotiations should be carried on with those in charge of the Congress organisation.

As Prisoners, we labour under an obvious handicap. Our opinion based as it must be on second hand evidence, runs the risk of being faulty. It would be naturally open to those in charge of the Congress organisation to see any of us. In that case and when the Government itself is equally desirous for peace, they should have no difficulty in having access to us.

(Sd.) M. K. Gandhi, Sarojini Naidu, Vallabhbhai Patel, Jairamdas Daulatram."

We content ourselves with publishing for the information of the public the material facts and documents and in strict conformity with our duties and obligations as intermediaries, we refrain in this statement from putting our own interpretation or offering our own comments on the facts and documents set out above. We may mention that we have obtained the consent of His Excellency the Viceroy and the Congress leaders to the publication of the documents above set out.—A. P.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

Awaiting Bureau Report

EVENING OF OPEN BUSINESS

Bombay, Sept. 5.

The New York Cotton futures market yesterday ruled irregular. Operators are awaiting the Bureau Report which is due on Monday. Private guesses received so far do not show any important change the total yield. Prices first advanced 18 points on active short covering, but steady flow of long liquidation wiped off the improvement and prices were quoted 2 points under previous close. Towards the close there was some rally on short covering and the market closed at a rise of 5 to 15 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 5 points to 14.45.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 4 to 3 points. Spot Cotton prices advanced 4 points to 10.93c.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a decline of 3 points. There was very little doing and prices after fluctuating within a narrow range closed at a rise of 1 point to a decline of 1 point. Middling American Spot Cotton prices advanced 8 points to 6.50 and sales amounted to 5000 Bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 1 to 2 points and Egyptians lost 8 to 9 points as a result of day's trading.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. October Highest 11-50+16.
N. Y. Lowest 11.39—05
N. Y. December Highest 11.65 (10-00 a.m.)
N. Y. December Lowest 11.45 1-45 p.m.)

Hornby.—"Some improvement in American trade but hedge selling continues."

Market was nervous and irregular awaiting next Government report. Prices at first advanced on covering by shorts and then declined on liquidation.

NEW WORK COTTON.
New York, Sept. 4.

October	11.39	+.05
December	11.57	+.10
January	11.69	+.15
October (New Contract)	11.17	+.06
Dec. (New Contract)	11.36	+.08
Jan. (New Contract)	11.46	+.8
Middling Spot	11.45	+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, Sept. 4.

October	11.17	+.04
January	11.43	+.03
Middling Spot	10.93	+.04

NEW YORK.
New York, Sept. 4.

New York, 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time):—

October (New Contract)	11.21
January (New Contract)	11.48
March (New Contract)	Unquoted

New York, 11-45 a.m.:—

October (New Contract)	11.22
January (New Contract)	11.48
March (New Contract)	11.65

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, Sept. 4.

November	9.21
December	9.34
January	9.39
March.	9.57
May	9.77
July	9.88
F.G.F., Spot	10.35

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.
New York, Sept. 4.

Fair Rio, Coffee (No. 7, Quality) Spot	7-1/8

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TENNIS AT FOREST HILLS:

COUNTY CRICKET CHAMPIONSHIPS: BOXING AND FUTURE MATCHES: THE St. LEGER:

America captured nearly all the Lawn Tennis spoils at Wimbledon, but, in the Davis Cup challenge round represented by three of her foremost players, successfully defended the International Trophy The venue of big Tennis shifted to Forest Hills, America and it is fitting to note that Miss Betty Nuthall brought credit to England by winnng the Ladis' Singles title in the absence of the redountable Mrs. Helen Wills Moody "Betty" has now beaten almost every lady player of note with the exception of the champion whom she ran to two close sets last year at Forest Hills.

Mr. H. L. Soni's success in the Gentlemen's Singles in the Exmouth tournament was well merited and the young Indian player is rapidly acquiring the experience necessary for big tennis.

In spite of M. Henri Cochet's defeat at Wimbledon, the brilliant Frenchman ranks as No. 1, again among the dozen best players in the world. Tilden and Borotra come next in the official ranking list and two Americans taking the placings immediately following. The return of Rene Lacoste to first class tennis is hailed with delight and will give the championships next year an added interest.

AUSTRALIA PREPARES FOR HOME.

The cricket season at Home is fast nearing its appointed end. Australia, having regained the mythical "Ashes," is obviously not taking the remaining features as seriously as she might Kent forced them to a draw and now Sussex has done likewise. Bradman who has almost reached the 3,000 mark was in his usual run getting mood against the bowling of Freeman and others and his 232 runs (2nd innings) is the highest score knocked up against the Kent "spin" artist this seasn.

Alan Kippax got a new record when he compiled two separate centuries against Sussex last week. He was unfortunate not to obtain the coveted 100 in the five tests but there was never any doubt as to his usefulness as a match winning factor.

HOBBS TO VISIT INDIA.

The manner of Hobbs' passing from big cricket was tragic. The great Surrey batsman failed to come off in the final Test- certainly his last appearance in Test cricket, but the huge crowd sensed some of the disappointment felt by the great master and cheered him generously as he wended his way to the pavilion. It would take a book to enumerate the records of the incomparable Hobbs. Records that one cannot keep count of have been in a career extending over 25 years. Hobbs remains one of the most polished batsmen the world has seen. Certainly, his record of 176. centuries will take some beating!

Will India have an opoortunity of seeing Hobbs in action? It would seem so. The Surrey crack is to be a cold weather visiter to this country as a guest of the Maharaj Kumar of Vazianagram, himself a cricketer of some merit, and fixtures will doubtless be arranged with some of the premier clubs in the country.

CLOSE BID FOR CRICKET-HONOURS.

Lancashire is again the champion County. It has been an interesting struggle and with a little luck Gloucester might have gained the coveted position. Yorkshire has finished third. Some of the results have been totally unexpected and it would be superfluous to emphasise the very great part the weather has played in the season's cricket. Many matches which might have reached a successful conclusion were spoilt owing to the vagaries of the English weather.

CARNERA AND HEAVYWEIGHT TITLE.

The defeat of Teddy Baldock—Alonsdale belt holder by a comparatively unknown boxer Ben Sharkey, makes the prospect of the ex-British champion meeting with "Panama," Al Brown more remote than ever. "Kid" Berg will also have to wait before he can have a tilt at Sammy Mandell and Al Singer.

The Schmeling-Sharkey return contest is also now due. As the German is now Champion he can call the tune but he cannot be compared with same of the champions of the past who have worn the heavy weight crown. Meanwhile Primo Carnera continues to put all his opponents to sleep and the time is not far distant when he must be given his chance to battle for the heavyweight title.

Steve Donoghue who still remains an artist in his profession in spite of the fact that he does not catch the judge's eye so frequently now-a-days must be accounted a very unfortunate man. A nasty accident which befell him in a race of Nottingham will keep him out of the saddle for the rest of the season. It will be recalled that Steve was badly injured in the Grand Prix at Paris a few years ago and now comes this fresh smash up.

The decision of several big patrons of the English Turf to curtail their racing establishments has created a cessation in racing circles. Lord Derby, Mr. Jack Joel and Lord Furness all find that with increased taxation it is not easy to maintain huge establishments. Few people realize the enormous expenditure that the maintenance of a racing string entails and there are instances of owners who show a loss year after year.

The St. Leger, the last Autumn classic will be decided on September 9. The betting favours Diolite but there are grave doubts whether this son of Deophon will get the 1 mile 6 furlongs of the famous Doncaster Moor. Parenthesis and Lovelace II are two candidates for whom there has been ready support and the latter a French bred colt owned by Mr. H. Esmond is thought good enough to win the classic which is a supreme test of the stamina for a three years old.

ARAB MARE'S FIRST SUCCESS.

Indian racegoers had an opportunity to see the wonder mare of Arabia score in effortless fashion at Poona last week. Mr Ardeshir's Asaiah will be given a stiff test the H. H. Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate, but is expected to score easily by people in the know.

PROFESSIONAL TENNIS

—:o:—

Germany Wins Tournament

Professionals of Great Britain Germany and Holland met in a tournament at the health resort Bad Ems and for the third time Germany triumphed gaining 10 points to England's 4.

FINAL ACCEPTANCES FOR ST. LEGER.

The following are the final acceptances for the Autumn classic Diolite, Fairy Prince, Algonquin, Lovelace II, Grand Salute, Singapore, Rustom Pasha, but Maleur, Seer Ihad, Redesword, Christopher Robin, Prince Paradise, Rameses II, Parenthesis and Rock Star.

RUGBY IN AUSTRALIA.

The British Rugby team beat Queensland by 26 points to 16.

FAMOUS ENGLISH CRICKETER FOR INDIA.

Jack Hobbs the all England cricketers is to spend the cold weather in this country as a guest of the Maharaj Kumar of Vizianagram.

Hobbs will probably be a member of a team of local players which tour Ceylon.

WANTED A TRADERS' WEEK.

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After the labour week nothing important seems to have been found by the Local Congress authorities to which they can direct their activities. To bring about the desired and lasting effect of the boycott of foreign articles and successfully to push the sale of indigenous articles and thus to encourage and enable the Indian industries to establish themselves on a sound footing and to produce better quality of goods, close and permanent unity among the merchants and dealers of various articles is absolutely essential. In Bombay city alone there are thousands of merchants, dealers and traders who still remain disunited, that is to say, they have not an Association or a body of their own of which they are members and there are others who although they have got associations in existence for their trade have not yet become their members.

Many of these realise the importance of unity among themselves but as they are habitually slow to bring into action what they have in their mind, they remain and will continue to remain as disunited as they are at present unless some influential persons worthy of their confidence actually give them a push and stimulate their desire.

So far the present movement has made upon them the desired impression and it is the Congress who can command their confidence and taking advantage of the sentiment that is created in them at the present moment if the Congress authorities make a move to unite them it will be quite possible to unite one and all and this will prove not only a constructive work but also of lasting good to India.

The local Congress Committee, therefore will do well in taking up this work immediately in hand by inaugurating a Traders' Week and by trying to organise all shopkeepers and merchants into different Commercial Associations so that not a single shop-keeper should be found not affiliated to one association or the other.—Yours etc.

N. B. PARULEKAR
Byculla Bridge,
September 3.

LIQUOR SHOP CLOSING HOURS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Have the authorities permitted the opening of country-liquor shops one hour earlier than the authorised opening time declared on sign boards affixed to such shops? For the last few days (after the closing of the tody shop? For the last few days side are found to have made the above changes.—Yours, etc.,

B. V. V.
September 4.

ARRESTS IN BASSEIN

—:o:—

Ex-M. L. C Jailed

(From A Correpondent)

BASSEIN, Sept. 4.

Mr. Shroff ex-M.L.C., a member of a I.C.C. and President, Thana District Satyagraha Camp was jailed with Sjts. Janardan Save, Pandit Meher Raghunath, Joshi, Vaman, Patil, Prabhudas, Bhanusali, and Maganlal, Thakkar, Vasudeo Karandikar of Virar Camp. They were tried before First Class Magistrate Bassein under section 144 and sentenced respectively to one month's simple imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine; one month and Rs. 25 and three weeks and Rs. 25 fine. Mr. Patil and Koli of Swatantraya Sangha got one month and Rs. 25.

Militia Fired On

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Discussions between friendly Mohmand clans and upper Mohmand hostiles have led to no result and it is proposed to hold a further jirga in ten days time. The Haji of Turangzai was present at the Jirga.

A reconnoissance aeroplane was again fired at from Lakaral area on the evening of the 3rd. The aeroplane retaliated. Reports from Kurram show that the hostiles in Kharlachi area have considerably reinforced all their positions on both sides of the river and have been directing heavy fire on Militia, post and motors passing on the road.—A. P.

BOMBAY MEDICAL COUNCIL

The following are some of the items on the agenda of an Ordinary meeting of the Council to be held in the Bombay Secretariat on Monday, 15th September at 12 noon:—

Enquiry into the unprofessional conduct of Mr. S. N. Kulkarni, M.B.B.S., in granting a false certificate.

Consideration of a proposal for the recognition by the Government of Portuguese-India, for the purpose of registration, of all registrable qualifications granted in the Bombay Presidency.

—:o:—

SPECIAL ALLOWANCES TO POLICE.

—:o:—

The Director of Information writes:—

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned compensatory allowances in addition to the daily allowaces admissible under the Bombay Civil Services Rules for the Police officers and men stationed at the Satana and Jaikheda Police Stations in the Satana Taluka of the Nasik District in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement.

The rates of the allowances are:—

	per mensem.
Sub-Inspector	Rs. 25
Head Constable	„ 10
Constable	„ 7

The allowances have been granted with effect from 1st July last and will continue up to 30th September or until the conditions necessitating their grant have ceased to exist, whichever is earlier.

A WARNING FROM H. S. DAL.

HUBLI, Aug. 26.

The Secetary H. S. Dal writes: —

It has come to my notice that amounts have been collected at certain places in Karnatak, especially in South Kanara, under receipts issued in the name of the Hindustani Seva Dal, Karnatak Branch, signed by one Mr. Shrriea Umanath, as the Secretary of the H. S. Dal.

The General Secretary of the H. S. Dal is Dr. N. S. Hardikar, who is now in jail. The Secretary of the Karnatak Branch of the H. S. Dal is Mr. N. B. Malagi, who is at the Hubli Office. Besides these two, none else is authorised to print, publish or issue receipts in the name of the H. S. Dal.

—:o:—

CURRENCY DEPT. ACCOUNTS.

An abstract of the accounts of the Currency Department on 31st August 1930 is given below:—

(In thousands of rupees.)

Notes in circulation 166,86.97.

Reserve Coin and Bullion:—

In India.

Silver Coin 115,42,74
Gold Coin 32,27,64
Silver Bullion 5,2466

In England.

Securities (purchase price) (India 14,68,59; In England) 1,23,51.

Cawnpore.—Mr. Ramsay Scott has been elected unopposed to the Legislative Assembly from the European Constituency in the

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3. That the Directors themselves hold 26,289 out of 28,000 ordinary shares, which are not entitled to any dividend before a dividend of 9 per cent is paid on all preference shares for every year, *is a guarantee of success and an assurance* to the holders of Preference Shares.

4. Investors in the Company's preference shares will therefore enjoy all the advantages of a *guaranteed loan* at 9% on *excellent security* as well as full participation in the *profits of a lucrative enterprise.*

Share List will be open till 15th September 1930.

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H. O. VADHWAN CITY.

WOODROW WILSON'S METHODS IN THE CLASSROOM

The Value Of Discussion Groups

—:o:—

Current History.

Woodrow Wilson was in his teaching days a lecturer on jurisprudence and politics. To most teachers lectures are the least important side of teaching, but this was not so in his case. During the twelve years in which he taught at Princeton before he became president of the university his tendency was away from small and intimate groups and continually toward the handling of larger numbers before whom he could test his ideas in lecture form and thus perfect his command of the English language.

On are occasions he met small groups and in 1900 took a special interest in coaching a small number of students for the debating teams. One of these debaters, now a college president, in speaking of his method of training, says: "Wilson undoubtedly believed theoretically in allowing the pupils freedom of thought, but he was constitutionally incapable of handling matters that way himself. He was so conscious that his own way was the best way that he outlined to us how the debates should be organized and insisted that we give it in his way." What his mind was of this imperious kind, even in his teaching, has been repeated again and again in the opinions that the present writer has collected. There was scarcely an interview or letter that did not contain such expressions as Wilson had a "hard and fast attitude of mind," "he was so sure of his own position that any disagreement would have been rather unwelcome," "he was clear and dogmatic."

It was not that he discouraged students from thinking, the reverse was true. He made us think and think for ourselves. "Never shall I forget," narrates one of his former pupils, "the occasion when one of the class began his answer by 'I think, and Wilson ejaculated 'Thank God!'" But as one of his students said, "in spite of this encouragement to freedom of thought, Woodrow Wilson always felt his ideas were the correct ones, and I must admit that his arguments were always cogent. I was talking to an '68 man down at the club a day or so before the president was to give a talk on the quardrangle system. I asked him if he was going to his talk and he said, 'No, I am not going to that talk because I am against the quadrangle system and if I go he will make me for it.'"

In spite of being a lecturer he appreciated the value of small discussion groups. After he became president of the university he abolished a number of elective courses and consolidated the students' programs, not allowing them to ramble at will in the byways of disconnected subjects. He went further; he was not satisfied with the results obtained by the lecture system; he wanted something more intellectually stimulating. Having in mind the old saying that if you had Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a student on the other you had a college, he studied the situation at Princeton. Obviously the virtue of the old "Log College" was its direct contact between the taught and the teacher. With Princeton's large enrolment it was necessary to find something to meet this need. From this evolved the preceptorial system based upon the English tutorial method.

The secretary of Princeton University has stated Wilson's relations to the preceptorial system after he founded it, as follows: "Although the preceptorial method was installed here under his presidency, it is an interesting fact that his relation to it was entirely theoretical. He never held any preceptorial conferences and knew nothing by experience as to the practical working of the method. It would have helped us preceptors a great deal if Mr Wilson had done preceptorial work himself. He intended to have regular meetings with the preceptors to discuss methods, but he found this impossible and he worked out the system ourselves." Tus writes O. W. Mosher in "Japan Times."

In so far as students were concerned the preceptor met them in small groups of four or five, coming together frequently in the informal atmosphere of his private room and there talking over certain assigned readings. The period was not one for review but for widening the knowledge of the field and for inspiring interest in it. The inspirational method was used to some extent, but many of the preceptors made the hour a veritable class, and since the number was very small squeezed a lot of work out of the individual.

Some of Wilson's plans for his university are only now being realized. Not only in his inaugural address in 1902 but in his classes he stressed the idea of "Princeton in the nation's service," of its duty to continue in intellectual leadership, and to fit young men for high positions in the country's service. The School of Public and International Affairs recently established at Princeton is in line with the traditions of public service he wished to continue.

Wilson's own teaching was confined to the departments of history, politics and economics. In the first term he gave elements of jurisprudence in the form of lectures. The collateral reading required in the course included such sterling authorities as Maine's Ancient Law, Holland's Elements of Jurisprudence, Jenks's Law and Politics in the Middle Ages and Sir W. Markbey's Elements of Law. He assigned very little reading in addition to these works, expecting the students to browse further afield on his own initiative.

The general testimony seems to be that it was not very difficult to pass the examinations and that there was little fear of "flunking" his courses outright. His assistant always corrected the examinations.

In 1909 an assistant apparently added to the examination prepared by Wilson questions which made the passing of the examinations difficult for a student who had not hewed closely to the text. Some of us were most painfully distressed; we had worked hard for him and here was an examination that caught us unaware on unheard of minutiae. A number of us determined to question Wilson about that paper at the first opportunity.

Wilson used to walk around the Quardrangle, and we frequently met him on his afternoon strolls, dressed in brown and wearing a brown derby. As he passed us he would raise his cane slightly and say, "Good evening, gentlemen," as from one statesman to a group of Ambassadors. On this occasion one of our group stopped President Wilson, drew out the offending paper, and said: "President Wilson, look at this paper; we prepared for our examination on material you suggested in your lectures, and now look at this—a whole lot of insignificant non-essential detailed questions. Wilson took the paper and after examining it with a somewhat sheeping grin remarked, "It does seem to be the limit. I haven't seen this examination before until now. I'll see that it won't harm you."

The lectures, however, were Wilson's chief consideration. He held his class at 9 in the morning in No. 10 McCosh Hall. No one took attendance, but the room was almost invariably crowded, a large part of the audience being made up of people who were not taking the course. He did not orally quiz his classes but lectured the entire time, standing during the lecture and delivering his ideas in polished English.

His portait is well known, but certain impressions stand out particularly: his high intellectual forehead, his long, statesmanlike jaw, and his incisive form of attack gave him an appearance of stature and dignity. He appeared each time to have a message to bring, and this animated his oratory. His regular use of pince-nez added to his dignity in spite of the mobile end of his nose that vibrated in sympathy with his utterances. Once he humorously remarked that he intended to wear his glasses on the end of his nose so that he could see his words before they came out. On another occasion, much to the general amusement he adjusted a monocle to his eye—the effect being to make appear much like a British statesman.

If he desired to emphasize a point, he did it with his long index finger; other than that he believed gesture unnecessary and weakned the effect. His idea was to stand on his hind feet and with mighty few gestures to say exactly what he had come to say. Later in life, touring the country in his political capacity, he discovered that the crowds did not like that "school-teachery" way of emphasizing his points with his index finger, and broke himself of the habit.

Wilson was rather fond in his lectures of expressions taken from anatomy, expressions which compared the difficulties of the body politic with disease of the liver and the lights. He frequently spoke of "turning the cold, yet beneficent blast of publicity" into the microbe-infested corners of our political life. Later, his campaign speeches abounded in that sort of thing. There were other pet phrases in both his speeches and documents, which gave his utterances a somewhat doctrinaire sound. Such phrases as "The thinking men of the nation," "May I not," "Singular felicity of expression," appeared with frequency.

One phrase, "Beware that the side-show does not become more important than the main tent," he used with effect on the morning of the Yale-Phinceton football game when the students failed to give the passionate attention to the benefits of jurisprudence that Wilson desired. He was very sensitive to any restlessness in his classes; feeling his own importance as one of the elite "thinking men of the nation" he intended that his every word should be listened to with profound respect. A Yale game, however, invariably upsets the attention of Princeton boys. For Wilson, that was no excuse; he interrupted his lecture to give the class an old-fashioned "call-down," in which he spoke with contempt of young men of mature years who so far forget themselves over a mere game as to be oblivious to the vast problems that confronted mankind.

On one or two occasions, with a feeling for drama, Wilson asked that the door of the lecture room be closed and that no one be admitted. He would then ask if there were any reporters in the room, and requested that neither the reporters nor the students quote to others what he was about to say. Then stepping aside from the subject of jurisprudence, he would delight the class by discussing certain individuals and the policies of those who stood high in the realm of politics or education in our nation. He never handled these statesmen with gloves but straight from the shoulder speaking with an absolute conviction that he was right in his judgment of these men and their policies. For the president of a university very much in the public eye to give these talks to his students was most indiscreet, but, so far as is known, none of the boys ever carried what he said out of the classroom.

Of his other digressions from the subject of jurisprudence, some were engaging and full of homely wisdom. He humorously admitted a policy of "trying it out on the dog," of trying out on the students ideas he was later to use in his public addresses. "The only way on earth by which you can learn to speak is to speak frequently," said Woodrow one morning; "I hunt every chance to speak that I can, and you should do the same; make chances—go visit country schools, if necessary, and the teacher will be sure to ask you to say something to the children; that would give fine practice. Do you know I have spoken to every sort of organization from a mother's club to a philosophical society and the training has been of inestimable value to me."

His lectures were remarkably clear, given in a statesmanlike and judicial manner, but it was easy to see the almost moral enthusiasm pointing to where his convictions lay. How many of us can still recall his voice as he began his lecture with "Gentlemen, law is an organic body rising from the connection of men; it rests upon legal consciousness, which is the moral basis of the whole structure . . ." His flood of clear limpid English was pure delight.

An able summary of Wilson's attitude as an educator embodying what he wished for his university is given by one of his students, now a learned judge: "Permeating all his efforts to train and develop the minds of young men was his genuine and sincere belief in democracy and equality of opportunity. It was this thing that I am very sure animated him in his battle to eliminate from Princeton what he considered the undemocratic influence of the supper class clubs, and to bring the students, irrespective of family, wealth or creed on to something of a level by the substitution for the club system of the quadrangle system copied from Oxford, England. I have always felt that Mr. Wilson realized that the caste system of upper class clubs at Princeton was wholly and entirely artificial and did not at all resemble any actual conditions which the youthful alumnus would encounter on emerging from the cloisters of the university into the practical life of the world."

Wilson was opposed to any caste system, club or fraternity; he was a man of ready sympathy for the poor students who found himself an outcast from the life of the clubs. One student said of Wing Hall, "This is the only place in this university where I can meet the students on the basis of social equality." It is said that Wilson's face "went white as a sheet" as he listened, and he determined to do away with the club system and substitute for it the only aristocracy he would recognize—that of the intellect. He believed this would thrive best under the English quadrangle system. Such was the force of his personality that the student body of 1909 was ready enough to sacrifice its clubs. I can see the students now standing on chairs and tables after the banquet given in his honor and cheering him. The failure of the scheme was not due to the student body; the whole question became involved in that of the graduate college and forces outside student opinion came into play that were the undoing of Wilson's projects.

His desire to know the students more intimately, resulted in his inviting us to his home on several occasions. Seated in his library, Wilson presided and talked informally with us, and we became better acquainted with the dignity and aloofness of a man whose mind seemed busy with great concepts. Although many of us later were disappointed in his interpretation of his ideals, he still remains in our minds as one who spoke and acted with a clear, high purpose that righteous men might follow.

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THE REVOLUTION IN INDIA.

A Flashlight View

(By Mr. SACHIDANANDA SINHA, Bar-at-Law, Ex-Finance Member of Bihar and Orissa).

We give below extracts from an advance copy of an article written for the Hindustan Review:—

In their official communique—dated the 30th June—on the political situation in the country, the Government of India made the following declaration:—"The action of the Working Committee (of the Congress) demonstrates that they have now reached the stage of endeavouring to promote a revolution, through an overthrow of the Government. The Committee must be considered as engaged in a deliberate attempt to subvert the Government".

We propose to survey, analyse and discuss in this dissertation such aspects of this formidable movement as are of interest not only to the Government, but to the vast bulk of the politically-minded people in this country, as also to other nations in the East and the West, amongst whom the stupendous problem connoted by the term "India" makes some appeal, alike on the ground of the growing sense of kinness of all humanity, and withal on that of a keen appreciation of the struggle for freedom, carried on by the Congress party, though absolutely novel methods hitherto unknown in this world, because they have never been tried—at any rate on so extensive a scale—in any country, at any period, since the dawn of history. This is clear from the fact that notwithstanding the very strict censorship prevailing for months past, even the American Press seem to have got an insight into the present situation in this country. Referring to it, for instance, one of the leading American journals—the New York ("Nation")—writes:—"The spectacle not only of revolutionary leaders voluntarily giving themselves up to the authorities, but of unarmed men deliberately baring their breasts and calmly allowing themselves to be shot—all this seems incredible to the Western mind. It has remained for India to give it (the doctrine of non-violence) by far the most remarkable application in our time". On the same subject, the New York "World" writes as follows:—"The resistance to British authority led by Gandhi is of a kind with which the Western mind is peculiarly unfit to deal. Were Gandhi leading an insurrection, were he attempting to seize the power of government, there would be ample precedents as to how to meet him. But Gandhi, by renouncing the weapons of war, has made it infinitely difficult for the British to resort to those weapons. In so far as he has disarmed his own followers, he has in a very large degree morally disarmed the British. It is impossible to strike hard and with conviction at men who refuse either to parry the blow or to return it. While their discipline and courage hold out, the followers of Gandhi cannot be successfully coerced. Unless they are provoked to violence, the ordinary procedure of arrest and punishment will but serve to strengthen the movement, while to provoke violence in a nation of three hundred millions, in order to be able to suppress it, is, on the other hand, as dangerous as it is revolting". These two short extracts—from two of the most influential organs of American public opinion—bring into prominent relief the striking difficulties of Government in suppressing the non-violent revolution in the country.

II

India has been in the throes of a political revolution, by no means silent either, as its repercussions have echoed throughout the civilized world. Though the Indian non-violent revolutionaries are unarmed, in the literal sense of that term, let there be no mistake about their incapacity, for many of them have their defensive armour and their weapons—an austere discipline, a burning sense of indignation at what they regard their country's wrongs, an intense love for the freedom of their motherland, and a will to do and a soul to dare. Notwithstanding, therefore, their being undrilled and unarmed, in the popular acceptation of those terms, they are well-accoutred to carry on the struggle, inasmuch as many of them—especially among their leaders—are of the stuff of which heroes and heroines are made, there cannot be the least doubt that a hundred years hence, perhaps even much earlier, the events that are happening to-day in India will be regarded by impartial historians as most wonderful and unique episodes, not only in the history of this country, but in that of the human race. This is not a prophecy, but the simple statement of a fact. The remarkable heroism, calm courage and admirable patience, that we are witnessing daily in the present struggle, have exceeded most sanguine expectations of the Congress leaders and belied their fears. Such a wonderful spectacle and yielding demonstration would have been unthinkable to any one in this country even a few years back. To dare all and to bear all is not possible for all persons in any country, and for obvious reasons the least so in our own; but it is being done and the suffering entailed is being borne cheerfully in jail and outside it, not only by hundreds, but thousands, of men and even by large numbers of women, whose selflessness and patriotism, for what they regard as their duty to their country, deserve high acknowledgment. Such an acknowledgment may be made, notwithstanding that it may be possible for us to see eye to eye with them in regard to the propriety and expediency of the methods and tactics adopted by them to achieve the object they have in view—the political, economic and cultural freedom of India, or, in other words, Dominion Status for India—which is also the aim of all the classes, communities and the other political parties in the country.

III.

This struggle for freedom in India is being closely watched even in foreign lands, especially in America. It goes without saying that the sympathy of many freedom-loving foreigners—European and American—is with the Indian non-violent revolutionaries, as evidenced by the expression of opinion of the two leading and influential New York journals quoted above. Also, over one hundred Americans, including many eminent men, presented not long back a statement to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, advising him earnestly to make peace with Mr. Gandhi, of whom they justly spoke in terms of highest regard and admiration. The comments of the foreign press that have been wired to this country, and the cartoons—bear no manner of doubt that the press in foreign lands is deeply interested in the keen contest waged by the "civil disobedients"—unarmed though they are even with walking sticks, let alone lethal weapons against the might and majesty of the British-Indian Government. Much of the interest in the struggle is, no doubt, due to the personality of its great leader, Mr. Gandhi, whose name to-day is synonymous with that of India throughout the civilized world—he being justly regarded as the highest personification of the noblest aspirations of his native country, or in the words of the "Times" "the living symbol of her (India's) natural desire for self-determination. Thus in the course of a letter to the "Times" Sir Francis Younghusband writes:—"When recently travelling in Canada and the United States, I was impressed by the unusual interest taken in India. But, "for Canadians and Americans, Gandhi was India" (our italics. What Gandhi wanted. India wanted must be good; for Gandhi must want. And what Gandhi was a saint. Gandhi wanted to sever the connection of India with England, and wanted to sever it at once. Therefore, India wanted this and wanted it at once." Led by such a selfless leader, is there anything to be surprised at, if many of his followers, all over the country, have in truth achieved wonders? We have used the expression "achieved wonders" advisedly, for nothing less would describe what they have attempted and accomplished.

The first stage in their plan of campaign was the defiance and violation of the salt laws, and these enactments, in almost all the provinces, have been openly flouted by them and reduced to nullity. Contraband salt has been manufactured and sold by them on an extensive scale, under the very nose of officialdom, and open (not covert) raids upon Government salt-works, have been made by thousands of the Congress "volunteers," and though many of the leaders and large numbers of their followers have had to go to jail, and the rank and file obstructed by the police and at many places severely beaten and disabled, the movement has never lacked recruits or languished for want of reinforcements, which have poured in from all sides, cheerfully willing to be assaulted by the police and to be sent to jail by magistrates. Even assuming that the finannial loss to Government has not been large, it cannot be said that the non-violent revolutionaries have so far come off second best in the first round of the struggle. Obviously their primary object was not so much to inflict pecuniary loss on Government, as to imbue the mind of the masses with a spirit of defiance of such laws as they considered unjust, improper or objectionable, and thereby seriously affect Government's prestige. This is frankly acknowledged in the Government of India's communique of the 30th June the "Manchester Guardian" wrote lately: "There is nothing either good or bad, but thinking makes it so. For hundreds, or rather thousands, of years the Indian villager has patiently put up with conditions more intolerable than those which he has to endure to-day. The change is not in the external conditions, but in his mind. Once he regarded his environment as something which he was powerless to alter. Now he has been taught to hope that it is within his power to change it. It is a sense of power, not hopeless misery, that makes men rebels." Assuming the correctness of these observations made by a very influential organ of British public opinion, they constitute the highest testimonial to Mr. Gandhi's efforts and, in the circumstances, he and his lieutenants can justly take credit to themselves for having achieved a notable victroy in what they believe in, namely in "direct action," as they term their method of "welfare." So far, therefore, the victory is on the side of the "passive resisters," but unfortunately, there is—

IV.

Now the other side of the shield is this. It would be as well to let the case against Mr. Gandhi's movement be stated in the language of its sternest critic, rather than in our own. Thus writes the "Times of India," in summing up its charges:—"Mr. Gandhi's movement has had positive results in disorders, violence and bloodshed. There have been a communist revolt at Chittagong, encouraged by the example of the Congress; serious bloodshed at Peshawar and an attempted rising on the Frontier; riots and shooting in Calcutta, Karachi, Madras, and Sholapur. Misguided young men have been belaboured, and are still being injured, in foolish and fruitless attacks on salt depots; policemen have been brutally murdered for doing their duty, troops have been quartered in hitherto peaceful districts, and two cities are more or less in military occupation. Hartals have been proclaimed and business throughout the country is largely at a standstill. The record of the movement is a tragic one. There remain to be added to it the contempt which has been engendered for the law, the full effects of which will be felt by succeeding Indian Government." This is, no doubt, putting the case against Gandhism at the very highest. It seems to us absurd to connect the Chittagong affair—admittedly the work of "violent revolutionaries"—with the result of civil disobedience movement, for which there seems apparantly no justification. Similarly, some of the other charges also may have to be declared not proved. But, making every allowance for the mentality and the language of an Anglo-Indian paper like the "Times of India", the broad fact remains that a movement like that of civil disobedience is, in the nature of things, calculated to bring about the kind of situation so graphically portrayed in the extract quoted above. This is bound to be so not because the average Gandhite is not non-violent—though it would equally be wrong to assume that none of Mr Gandhi's followers or volunteers can ever cease to be so—but because the police and the magistracy (to say nothing of the military forces) naturally pin their faith upon ultimate resort to violence, for what they call the maintenance of law and order. The result thus is a foregone conclusion.

There is, the third and even a more important element to be reckoned with, in this matter—the mob. The occasional horrors of mob-violence are sure to be the inevitable concomitant of a campaign of civil disobedience, and this unavoidable result of Mr. Gandhi's campaign had been foreseen by all intelligent persons, not excluding perhaps the leaders of the movement themselves who had experience of it in the non-co-operation movement of 1921. Time after time, the protagonists of non-violent non-co-operation and civil disobedience have come to grief by ignoring this stern fact—the effect of the activities of this turbid element with direful results to their movement in particular, and the progress of the country in general. But though Mr. Gandhi and his followers may not be pressed by any qualms of conscience for the acts of the crowd, at various places, since the inauguration of the civil disobedience movement on the 12th of March last, impartial chronicles of current events in this country cannot let them off lightly, by exonerating them from all responsibility for the doings of the mob, and the verdict on this count must go against them. It is this very reasonable apprehension of the misdeeds of the mob that has prevented many patriotic workers in the country's cause—both in the ranks of the Liberals and the Independents—from joining or giving any encouragement to Mr. Gandhi's movement, for they rightly hold that "non-violent civil disobedience," or "peaceful non-co-operation", is a contradiction in terms.

V.

The policy of Government in dealing with Mr. Gandhi's campaign seems to us to have been one

(Continued on next page.)

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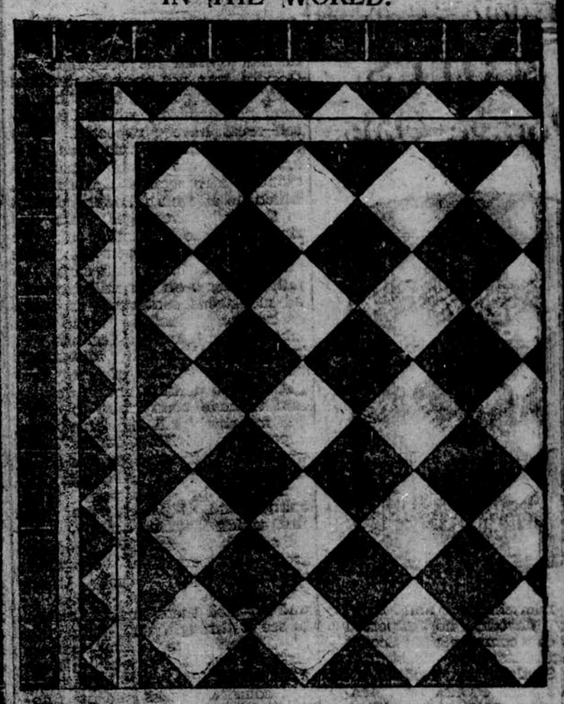

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THE REVOLUTION IN INDIA

(Continued from previous page.)

of drift. For some weeks after he had opened his campaign, Mr. Gandhi was not even interfered with, to say nothing of his having been not arrested, which he himself must have expected. The result was that he was thus allowed to secure more than a month's start against Government, which he and his followers utilized to the best advantage. True, during this time a number of the leaders of the movement were arrested, convicted and sent to jail, having been generally awarded monstrous sentences—as often as not accompanied with hard labour—which evoked feelings of indignation and discontent amongst all sections of the people, but no definite action can be said to have been taken to check the movement till the arrest and deportation of Mr. Gandhi. There was then obstruction by the police to processions and meetings, accompanied by vigorous 'lathi' charges and, at places, even gun fire, which disabled many, killed some and naturally produced great consternation, but which at the same time made the masses more desperate and fortified them in their resolve to see it through, 'with it or upon it' Then there came serious disturbances at various places, followed at Peshawar by attacks and counter-attacks and at Sholapur (in the Bombay Presidency) by the proclamation of "martial law" (so called), which was administered in that city for several weeks, causing by its operation very great suffering. And all this time picketing of foreign goods shops, for the boycott of British goods, in general, and British cloth, in particular, had been the order of the day, almost throughout the length and breadth of British India. On the top of it all came the declaration by the Congress Working Committee of their determination to carry on a non-rent and no-tax campaign in all the provinces and to stiffen the boycott and picketing,—which led (some weeks later) to its being declared an unlawful organization, followed by the trial, conviction and incarceration of the greatest Congress leader—next to Mr. Gandhi—namely, Pandit Motilal Nehru. At last the Government awoke to the realities of the situation and Lord Irwin, as the Governor-General, began to issue ordinances hurriedly, almost on an average of one a fortnight, if not one a week. Thus the country has been ruled lately by ordinances, accompanied by the threat of martial law.

The Press Ordinance has wrought terrible havoc and (on official estimate) about one hundred newspapers and journals have ceased to exist under its deadly and drastic operation. The other ordinances have been devoted to checkmating various other manifestations and prospective developments of the civil disobedience campaign, while Mr. Gandhi has been kept confined in the Poona jail, without even a semblance or formality of a trial, such as had been accorded to his leading compatriots. But in the ing compatriots. At the time of writing, both the Government and the civil resisters seem determined to carry on the struggle to the bitter end. The latter have, clearly, not yet been beaten off the ground. On the contrary, their movement has enormously gained in strength and momentum, even outside their circle, as the direct result of the highly repressive policy of Government, as is patent from the declarations and manifestos of many of the Liberal leaders—all 'belted knights', by the way—by the large numbers of resignations of their seats in the provincial legislative councils and the central legislatures, even by men who were returned as Liberals and Independents and not on the Congress ticket; and more significantly by the action of an English lady (who had been nominated to the Bombay legislative council) in resigning her seat and her refusal to accept the Kaiser-i-Hind medal awarded to her in the last Honours list. Independent nationalist organs of Indian public opinion like the 'Hindu' and the 'Tribune', and the leading organ of the Liberal public opinion, the 'Leader', (to say nothing of pro-Congress and Congress organs) have all equally been emphatic in their condemnation of Government's policy of high and dry repression, thus showing the trend of general opinion in the country. It is only the half-a-dozen sheets of the Anglo-Indian press that are supporting the policy of Government and encouraging them to persist in it. And though in a situation like the one they are faced with, no sensible critic can find fault with Government for resorting to the necessary amount of force requisite for maintining law and order, the gravemen of the nationalist charge against the authorities is that theirs is a policy of brute force and political negation, and not one of constructive statesmanship. True, the Round Table Conference (which we warmly supported, last year, when it was announced by the Viceroy) is to be held towards the end of October next, in London; but if not only the Congress party, but others also stay away from it, as the result of the intense acerbity of feeling produced in the public mind by Government's policy of coercion and repression, what would be the value of the decisions of such a truncated conference, representative of only a few classes and communities and from which the spokesmen of the politically influential and advanced parties would be absent?

VI.

Let us now consider the results which have ensued from the publication of the Simon Commission's Report. The publication of the Simon Report—so histrionically disclosed to view in two successive instalments, with an interval of a fortnight thrown in, to prepare the ground for a favourable reception of the mischievous proposals—has worsened the situation and literally made confusion worse confounded.

As to the declarations contained in Lorrd Irwin's address to the central legislatures and in his letter to Mr. Jayakar and Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru (in connection with their peace mission), it is true, they breathe that sincerity and noble-mindedness which we have learnt to associate as characteristic of the Viceregal utterances. But, unfortunately, there is a just and reasonable doubt in the public mind whether the Viceroy will be, after all, the master of the situation, in view of the fact that the Labour Government itself is that of a party in office but not in power, which, therefore, needs must trim its sails to every passing breeze. Take the latest example of its trimming its sails. In his famous declaration of November 1st, last year, the Viceroy announced—consistently with the suggestion made to that effect by Sir John Simon himself, in his letter to the Prime Minister—that at the Round Table Conference representatives of India will confer with those of His Majesty's Government. Well, now even that has been thrown over-board and it has been officially announced by the Prime Minister himself that at the Conference the Conservatives and the Liberals would also be represented. It is true Mr. MacDonald has declared that the Cabinet will not abdicate their constitutional right to frame the proposals for legislation to be submitted to Parliament, and that they will not share 'this' responsibility with the representatives of the opposition parties, but surely no one who understands the true inwardness of the situation can be deluded by such sophistry. For such and similar other reasons a large number of people, who are otherwise well disposed towards the Conference, are likely to fight shy of it. And if not only the Congress party, but the Liberals and the Independents also, are not willing to attend it, one can easily conceive what the Conference will be like—a crew of a few reactionaries, with some 'zemindars', the Muslim die-hard henchmen of Sir Fazl-i-Hussain, some weathercock "nationalists" and, of course, the Indian princes to bring up the rear. Can any one believe that such a Conference will evolve a successful scheme which Nationalist India will be willing to work?

VII

It must not be presumed that there are not large and influential sections amongst the intelligentsia, who are opposed both to the ideal of the Congress—the complete severance of the British connection—and the methods and tactics adopted by it to achieve that end. On the contrary, we are satisfied that much the larger section of the educated community in the country is still strongly in favour of the maintenance of the British connection, by India's attaining the status of a Dominion of the great commonwealth of free nations; called the 'British Empire'. But they all want a clear and unequivocal declaration of the almost immediate prospect of the attainment of that status, with such reservations only as are absolutely necessary to get over smoothly the work of administration during a short transitional period. Unfortunately, all the declarations made so far on this crucial aspect of the problem, have been hedged in by so many ifs and buts and qualifying words and modifying phrases, on the part of the Government. The result is that many such people in all parts of the country—not merely the much-abused lawyers, journalists, teachers and others of the same class, but also the so-called 'stake-holders', like merchants, traders, bankers, financiars, industrialists and others of allied groups, and a large number of the middle-class 'zemindars' as well, have by their words and deeds lent their moral support, if not open adherence, to the propaganda of the Congress party in the matter of their boycott of British goods, especially cloth. The result brought about by extensive picketing by the Congress volunteers, and the general support of the general public to the boycott movement, is obvious in the appreciable reduction in British imports during the last few months, and the consequent loss entailed on British industries and the suffering inflicted on British workmen, making the already serious problem of unemployment in Britain doubly crucial. The boycott of British goods has already been successful beyond expectation and British imports have been seriously affected for the worse. The Viceroy was perfectly right in declaring (as he did on the 29th July, in reply to the address of the landholders presented to him) that "it is no exaggeration to say that the civil disobedience movement has produced a paralysis of business in all industrial and commercial centres of India. It reacts unfavourably on the whole world, for economic stagnation in India must have world-wide effects."

This statement of the Viceroy's is amply borne out by the slump in India's trade, which is clearly reflected in the returns of June last, for which period only detailed figures are at present available. It will be noted that the fall in British goods is relatively far greater than in foreign goods as a whole, decline in bringing about the former being obviously the primary object of the boycotters, and of those who are their supporters. What is worse, the result of the Government's policy of repression, and political bankruptcy, has been to produce in the public mind a sense of such acute bitterness and poignant acerbity that it has engendered feelings which are now no longer only anti-Government, but are frankly anti-British. Such an atmosphere of storm and strife cannot obviously be conductive, in the long run, either to the advantage of Britain or India. The situation is not only critical, but one of great tension and may truly be said to be surcharged with electricity, which but for proper handling will probably lead to dire and disastrous results.

VIII.

We do not know what Government's solution of the problem is likely to be. We have clealy indicated our view that without the presence of Congress representatives at it, the London Conference will be like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet's part left out. Every reasonable effort ought to be made by Government to induce Mr. Gandhi and some of his chief lieutenants to attend the Conference, and the task seems to us by no means insuperable, now that the leader of the civil resistance movement has clearly declared that what he wants is "substance of independence" which is, of course, synonymous with Dominion Status, and which is what all intelligent and politically-minded Indians really desire. This is well-known both to Lord Irwin and to the Secretary of State for India, and it is to be earnestly hoped that they may even now succeed in their efforts. We trust Lord Irwin will tear a leaf out of the book of the past, and lay to heart the lesson embodied in the chapter of incidents dealing with the relations of the British Government itself with the Irish leaders but ten years back. References to such data can be found in the history of all countries, but we are inviting Lord Irwin's attention to those of Britain and Ireland, which being nearer his home, will probably appeal to him most.

The "Leader" correctly sums up the situation as follows: "It is idle for any Government faced by a huge popular movement, which only came into being because of its own character and constitution policy and measures, to take up a stiff attitude of authoritarian rigidity and demand a surrender absolute, as the antecedent condition of conciliatory negotiation. If any one knows Mahatma Gandhi, he knows that the great leader may break, but will not bend. Give him tangible proof of that genuine change of heart for which he yearns, and he will be at your disposal to promote cordial relations between your country and his. But try your strength with him, he will be ready to spend his whole life in prison, but he will not call off the campaign he initiated."

IX.

These are words of wisdom, and truth, which Government will do well to take to heart and to act up to, in the interest of Britain and India alike. If they will even now deal with the situation in a spirit of faith, hope and charity—and none is better fitted for this than the present Viceroy—well and good; but if impelled by the hopeless reactionaries who surround him, he acts on the principle of but keeping his powder dry, then we can see nothing but serious troubles ahead—Round Table Conference or no Round Table Conference. The reason for our apprehension is due to the fact that in a struggle for freedom like the present, the dominant party of to-day must ultimately lose, because it will be fighting against the great world forces which, in the long run, sway the destinies of humanity, and also because in the unnatural situation obtaining in India, Time is on the side of the Indian Nationalists and they are bound to gain the upper hand, in spite of the mighty material strength of the Government against which they are now so grimly contending.

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The Amrita Bazar Patrika, the oldest English Daily of Calcutta, writes:—(30th January 1930).

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TO-DAY AT 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Love is not love which alters
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O! no it is an ever fixed mark.

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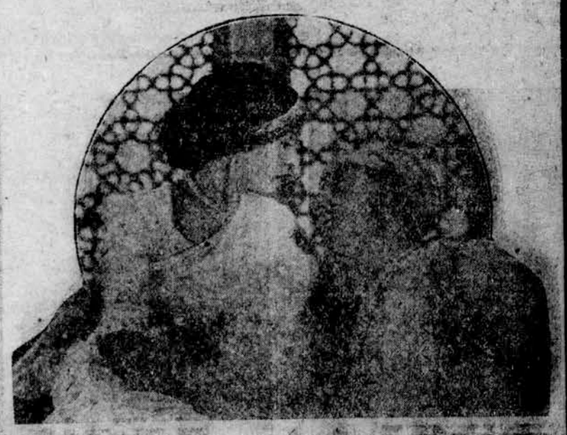

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Honeymooning on an OCEAN OF LAUGHS
LOUISE FAZENDA
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CLYDE COOK
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Heaven help the Sailors on a Night like this.
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DR. MOONJE OPENS RIFLE ASSOCIATION AT AKOLA

MARATHA LADIES FIRE FEW ROUNDS

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5.

Nagpur:—After the imprisonment of Mr. Aney and Dr. Tembhe who were successively in charge of the Forest Satyagraha movement conceived and inaugurated by Mr. Aney, Dr. Moonje who had also gone through a bit of jail-life in that course after Mr. Aney was invited to assist the "War Council" at Yeotmal for Propaganda, and in several other respects.

Dr. Moonje spent more than a week in touring about and visited several places in Berar. Large processions were held and Dr. Moonje addressed several mass meetings on need of continuing the Forest Satyagraha movement vigorously.

He closed his tour by opening in Akola a branch of the C. P. an Berar Provincial Rifle Association of Nagpur. He opened the range by himself firing two rounds which hit 'the bull's eye.' Several Maratha ladies were also present and Dr. Moonje encouraged them to fire a few rounds, which they did most enthusiastically.

WOMEN SATYAGRAHIS FROM SUBURBS.

Miss Sarlaben, Miss Subhadra and Miss Jayadevi, three sisters with their bother Chandrahas were tried for picketing liquor shops in Khar and were fined Rs. 100 each though Sarlabehn was later let off being underage.

Mrs. Muktaben, Mr. Chandrahas and Miss Shantibai Wandrekar were also convicted for the same offence.

EAST AFRICAN INDIAN CONGRESS CONDEMNS SIR E. GRIGG'S PARTISANSHIP

"His Tone And Trend Of Speech Are More Becoming A European Settler"

NATIVES MUST BE PROTECTED FROM EUROPEANS

NAIROBI, Sept. 4.

When opening the Legislature in July last, Governor Sir Edward Grigg reviewed political situation in Kenya, emphasising the need for definite settlement of problems and also referred to the disturbing political controversies.

The Executive of East African Indian Congress has cabled to the Secretary of State for Colonies, Secretary of State for India and the Government of India, protesting that the terms of speech are "irreconcilable with the position of Governor, whose duty is to carry out the policy of Imperial Government, without fear of or favour towards any section."

The Executive also alleges that the tone and trend of the speech are more becoming a European settler expressing opposition to the policy than a Governor. The Executive fully endorses the memorandum on native policy and asks that it should be applied throughout East Africa without deviation as soon as possible.—Reuter.

BRAHMAPUTRA'S TERRIFIC RISE.

Water Reaches House-Tops : Granaries And Cattle Washed Away.

100,000 PEOPLE IN NOWGONG DIST. AFFECTED.

SHILLONG, Sept. 4.

The sudden rise of the river Brahmaputra has overflooded a large tract in Nowgong district, Mouzas of Bokoni and Laikhoa being specially affected. Over a lakh of people are involved, and it is reported that in certain places water has reached house-tops while in others granaries and cattle have been washed off. Communications have been stopped owing to breaches of the railway line and public roads. Officials have been deputed for rescue work. —A. P.

CONGRESSMEN AND BHARAT SABHAITES JAILED

President Of Frontiey Congress Gets Two Years' R. I.

PESHAWAR, Sept. 4.

Capt. Cobb, City Magistrate, Peshawar, to-day delivered judgment sentencing the second batch of the Congress and Bharat Sabha men arrested in May after the declaration of those bodies as unlawful associations to terms of sentences mentioned against their names:—

Abdul Rabnihtar, Vakil and Municipal Commissioner, a member of the Working Committee, Frontier Congress—nine months' simple imprisonment.

O. B. Ghosh, President, Frontier Congress—2 years' rigorous imprisonment.

Syed Qasimjan, a member of the Working Committee, Frontier Congress—one year's rigorous imprisonment.

Haji Karamilahi and Mufti Pir Ahmad, Officers, Congress Volunteers—nine months' and six months' rigorous imprisonment, respectively.

Sanobar Hussain, President, Naujawan Bharat Sabha and a member of the City Congress Committee—eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mohomed Usman, Officer, Congress Volunteers—twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

Abdul Aziz Halvai, member, Bharat Sabha—six months' rigorous imprisonment.

Master Amirchand, Congress worker—18 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Faqirchand, member, Congress and Bharat Sabha—12 months' rigorous imprisonment.

Mohamed Yaqub, Congress volunteer—six months' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

WHY HE DEFENDED HIMSELF

Mr. Jamnadas' Crunza's Explanation

Mr. Jamnadas Erunza writes:—

It would have been better had Mr. Trivedi not made his statement. His statement is far from truth and does a great injustice to me. It is, therefore, that I am compelled to make this statement. Not only that we four had decided that I should defend myself, but Mr. Trivedi had gone so far as to ask me to do certain definite work in the interest of the Congress in case I was released; and it is not true for Mr. Trivedi to say that he was against my engaging a pleader. It was in his presence that the chit to call Mr Talpade was written. It is only for the good of the Congress that I do not place before the public what passed between us and Mr. Lele in the House of Correction and if even yet the public believes that I have done wrong in defending, I express my regret for it. but this much is entirely true that this step was taken in consultation with and with the consent of all the four and even Hansa Beher did not see anything wrong in it as none of us thought it proper to allow the police to take an advantage of the Satyagrahis. Messrs. Trivedi and Gazdar should have, instead of making their statements now, told the Court at the time of the trial, that they did not wish to be released and that they had no concern with the defence. If this statement of mine is not sufficient and if it is essential to bring before the public all that passed between us in the House of Correction, it will be sent to the Press though at present I see no need for doing so. This will be sufficient for the public to see that the step, in defending myself, was taken only after a mature consideration and a prolonged tete-e-tete between four of us.

BENGAL ARRESTS AND CONVICTIONS

Noakhali Zemindar's Arms Seized.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Barisal.—Sjts. Birendranath Sen, Kunjabihari Chakravarty, pleaders, Sjt. Rameshchandra De, Muktear, and 18 others were arrested, in connection with recent assault upon J. N. Talukdar, I.C.S., Sub-Divisional Officer, Patuakhali. A bail application on behalf of Sjt. Kunjabihari for health reasons has been referred to the Assistant Surgeon for report.

Khulna.—The Congres volunteers who refused to vacate the Natmandir of the Dharma Sabha as required by the Managing Committee, were charged by police and driven out. Several arrests were made. It is alleged that police help was sought by the President of the Sabha, who is a local pleader and against whom a charge of harbouring volunteers is pending.

Dacca.—Sjt. Purnachandra Mookerjee, President, Sjt. Apurbachandra Bose, Vice-President, and Dr. Sureshchandra Bose, former Secretary of Bajrajogini Congress Committee was sentenced by S. D. O. of Munshiganj on a charge of harbouring offenders in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 each. The sentence on Dr. Bose is to run concurrently with six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of launching a no-tax campaign.

Faridpur.—Sjt. Mohomed Samsul Huq, a lad of 16 and a student of Bhanga English High School was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment by S. D. O. on a charge of picketing foreign cloth shop. Three volunteers of the Civil Disobedience Camp were similarly punished for a similar offence. Kotwali police raided the offices of the local Congress Committee of the Civil Disobedience Council and the offices of a popular bank. The bank's managing director is the vice-president of the District Congress Committee. Certain papers were seized but no arrests were made.

Bhagalpur.—Sjt. Hazarilal Jha, President, Suntanganj Thana Congress Committee was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Anti-Picketing Ordinance.

Noakhali.—A revolver, a rifle and a gun belonging to Sjt. Golam Ahmed Chowdhury, a zemindar, and an ex-honorary magistrate have been seized and licences cancelled in consequence of his joining the present movement. He has already been served with a notice under section 144 Cr. P. C., restraining him from addressing public meeting for two months.

COMPLETE FAILURE AT BROACH ELECTIONS.

Alleged Pressure By Parsi Capitalists

BROACH, Sept. 2.

Vigorous picketing was carried on here at the Election booths. From early morning Congress volunteers and Desh Sevikas had taken their places near the entrance of the polling booths strong guard and on all the streets leading to the place. Large numbers of voters returned without exercising their rights backs. Many Parsi gentlemen voted against their will, because they could not resist the pressure brought upon them by some of the leading Parsi capitalists, who threatened to remove them from their establishments, or cut off other business relations if they did not vote.

Out of 654 voters of the Hindu community only a dozen voted and these were directly or indirectly connected with Government.

Police with lathis were posted on all polling stations and the D. S. P. and the District Magistrate were touring round, ready to meet with any emergency. But the day passed off quietly, the Congress succeeding in its achievements.

SATYAGRAHA PRISONER DIES IN YERAVDA JAIL

Mourners' Procession In Ranpur

(Through Satyagraha Committee.)

RANPUR, Sept. 4.

Sjt. Ratilal Sakarchand Vaidya, brother of Sjt. Chandulal Sakarchand Vaidya, the Subedar of Dhandhuka Chhavani, who was arrested from Ranpur sometime back and was sent to Yervada jail after his conviction of three months R. I. expired in the Yervada Central prison.

The news of the death of the volunteer was sudden, no intimation of his illness seems to have been received either by his family or by the Chhavani here.

On hearing the news of the death the local Chhavani is organising a mourners' procession, with black flags.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOP BANNED AT VIRAR

Satyagraha Camp's Defiance Of Order.

(Through Thana Dist. Satyagraha Camp, Virar.)

The District Magistrate of Thana has promulgated an order under section 39 of the Police Act prohibiting the picketing of the liquor shop at Virar in Thana District.

The Thana District Satyagraha camp has resolved to send the volunteers daily for picketing.

Pamphlets Proscribed In C. P. Berars.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, Sept. 2.

The Patel Enquiry Committee's Report has been proscribed in the Central Provinces and Berar.

The following publications also have been proscribed in the C. P. and Berar:—

A pamphlet in Hindi entitled "Gandhi Gitanjali", "Be dum ka Bandar", "Kranti ki Jhalak", "Azadike Nuskhe", "Satyagrahi Nutan Jhankar" and a leaflet in English entitled "To the Students of Bengal" issued by Hemchandra Ghose, Secretary, Bengal Provincial Congress Committee.

Forest Satyagraha is being continued in different centres of the C. P. and Berar. Mass Forest Satyagraha was carried on by the Provincial War Council at different places, a number of volunteers being arrested.

Picketing of liquor shops is being continued and almost daily volunteers are being arrested at Nagpur.

PUNJAB "DICTATOR" ARRESTED

Punjab Returns Sweeper To Council

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

37 members have so far been returned unopposed to the Punjab Legislative Council. These include Khan Bahadur Shahabuddin, President, and all the three Ministers. Sir Jogendra Singh, Malik Feroz Khan Noon and Mr. Manoharlal. The list includes one sweeper, who is the first "untouchable", elected to the Punjab Council. The elections close on the 30th September.

Dr. Jagannath Luthra, Dictator, Punjab War Council, was arrested this afternoon.—A. P.

Mrs. Gangabehn Patel who was jailed for 15 days for picketing election booths at Andheri.

SANTO DOMINGO'S HURRICANE VICTIMS

320 Killed In All

LONDON, Sept. 4.

New York.—It is now estimated that the casualties in Santo Domingo hurricane are 300, besides 20 killed in Dominicia where the wireless has been damaged and great damage wrought. Haiti escaped.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The hurricane at Santo Domingo blew at the rate of 150 miles per hour for four hours yesterday morning. It razed the better glass houses to the ground, while the poorer dwellings in some cases simply disappeared.

TERRIBLE HAVOC.

Bridges were wrecked roads rendered impassable and telegraph lines blown away. Three districts have been completely destroyed American Red Cross has cabled for funds to relieve hunger which is already apparent.

The hurricane was followed by scenes exceeding in horror anything witnessed in Santo Domingo in the past decade. Disorder and alarm were increased by the destruction of the principal lunatic asylum, whence inmates who escaped death or injury careered wildly through streets.

The entire army was paraded to give assistance. President Trujillo has taken personal charge of the relief measures and has appealed to American Red Cross to send food, clothing, shelters and medical supplies as soon as possible.

The damage at Santo Domingo is estimated at millions of sterling. Almost the entire city has been destroyed and the main cable office has been obliterated. Unfortunate inhabitants are in urgent need of water and many robberies are already reported as result of hunger.—Reuter.

To Arm Govt. With More Powers.

AGAINST MANY STRIKES

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Adelaide.—The discovery of a Communist plot in South Australia was revealed by the State Premier Hill, in introducing a bill in the State Parliament empowering Government to deal with the strike of Carters' and Drivers' Union in protest against the employment of volunteer labour in docks.

Mr. Hill said that police raid revealed interference with electric cables leading to interruption of electric light supply. Also, the fence had been electrified with the intention of causing fatalities among the police patrol. Hill declared that South Australia was selected for the plot owing to its financial difficulties.

The Seamen's Union has given notice of its intention to strike in sympathy.—Reuter.

BRITISH NERVOUSNESS ABOUT PALESTINE

Determined To Do Good To Arabs In Spite Of Themselves

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Geneva.—The city is rapidly filling up for the forthcoming meetings of Council and Assembly of League of Nations. There is considerable speculation regarding the outcome of Palestine controversy.

Dr. Drummond Shields, Under Secretary for Colonies, has come specially to reinforce the British delegation in connection with the Palestine question.

Sir John Chancellor and Sir John Hope Simpson are also attending. It is generally believed that the report of Rapporteur Procope, Foreign Minister of Finland, will not blame the mandatory.—Reuter.

Mrs. Shantabehn Barfiwalla who was also given 15 days jail for picketing election booths.

TREAT FOR BRITISH LISTENERS

Best European Music To Be Relayed.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Rugby.—By the extension of the relay system British listeners to wireless broadcasts will in a few months be connected direct with three big European music centres, Vienna, Budapest and Warsaw. The success which recently attended the relaying of the Salzburg Mozart festival in part led to the extension arrangements made possible by the international broadcasting union which has its headquarters at Geneva.

Land lines of improved type will provide English listeners with broadcast equal in clearness to studio performance. The British Broadcasting Corporation are also developing communications with America and interchanges of items will be more frequent in future.

America will shortly hear among other items a series of talks entitled "England Calling" to which Sir Oliver Lodge, Mr. H. G. Wells, Mr. John Masefield and other famous Englishmen will contribute.—B. O. W.

Ghatkopar Resident's 'Death By Drowning'

The Coroner held an inquest on Friday touching the death of Bapulal Motilal, whose body was recovered in the sea at Ballard Pier the previous evening. The evidence showed that the deceased lived at Ghatkopar and went to Ballard Pier at 11 a.m. on Thursday. He went to the sea near Ballard Pier and apparently slipped his foot and was drowned. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by drowning.

Record Low Price Of Rubber Touched

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Rugby.—Rubber touched a fresh low record today when the price was four and seven-sixteenths pence per pound.—B. O. W.

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